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****
* NATIONAL *
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TECHNICAL PERSONNEL

Raise Line Consciousness and Carry Out Firmly the Party's Policy Toward Intellectuals

- Party committee and revolutionary committee of Shenyang Metal Research Institute do penetrating and careful ideological-political work among the masses. Further play is given to the revolutionary enthusiasm of the broad masses of scientific and research personnel and a boost given to the continuous development of scientific and research work

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 26, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Shenyang, March 25, 1972) The Party committee and revolutionary committee of Shenyang Metal Research Institute constantly conduct education in ideology and political line for its entire staff in relation with reality. The Party's policy toward intellectuals is carried out seriously on a solid basis. Further play is given to the revolutionary enthusiasm of the broad masses of scientific and research personnel and a boost given to the continuous expansion of scientific and research work.

From practice, the Party committee and revolutionary committee of Shenyang Metal Research Institute have come to understand that to implement firmly the Party's policy toward intellectuals, we cannot stay satisfied with the business of their placement and employment alone and must follow things up with penetrating and careful ideological and political work to strengthen line education and raise the line consciousness and policy level of the broad masses. Only in this way can we turn the Party's policy into the conscious action of the masses and give play to the great power of policy.

On one occasion, some young scientific and research personnel were given an emergency scientific research assignment. For lack of experience,

they failed to achieve the expected results. The Party committee decided to send a seasoned old scientific research worker to strengthen leadership over such research work. But this met with the opposition of some people who said that it meant following the old road of "technique first" and "reliance on specialists for running research institutes." Leading members of the Party committee analyzed and studied this view and said that this was a manifestation of failure to draw a clear line of distinction between the two lines. Therefore, the leading members of the Party committee personally went deep into the midst of the masses to join them in studying the Party's policy, unfolding revolutionary mass criticism, and drawing a clear line of distinction between "technique first" and "reliance on specialists for running research institutes" and the development of technical skills of old scientific personnel under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line to serve the cause of socialist construction.

With awareness heightened, the broad masses showed energetic support for this old scientific worker's work. The latter also received great education in the process. In practice, he humbly learned from the masses and joined them in making experiments. At last, the scientific research assignment was accomplished successfully.

Laying hold of this incident, the Party committee and revolutionary committee of this institute summed up experience and carried out line education for the broad masses. An effective boost was given to the firm implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectuals.

With the vigorous growth of the cause of socialist construction, scientific research work undertaken by this scientific research institute became increasingly heavy. To meet scientific research work needs, the Party committee and revolutionary committee of the research institute urged the scientific and research personnel on a number of occasions to study technology for the revolution. But because some people had a vague idea of the relations between politics and vocational affairs and identified technical studies with putting "technology in command," certain scientific research personnel's enthusiasm for the study of technology for the revolution was dampened.

After discovering this problem, the Party committee immediately organized the cadres and the broad masses of scientific research personnel to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, and launched revolutionary mass criticism in relation to practice. Not only was the sinister trash of "knowledge is privately owned" criticized but also the fallacy of "knowledge is useless" was criticized. A clear line of distinction was drawn between the assiduous study of science and technology for the revolution and an absorbing preoccupation with one's profession for personal fame and gain. Not only was the idea of "science is esoteric" criticized but the idea that "science is useless" was also criticized. A clear line of distinction was drawn between laboratory research and college-style research marked by "three separations." Not only the "slavish comprador philosophy" and the idea of "crawling behind at a snail's pace," but "blind exclusion of all things foreign" and "negation of everything" too, were criticized. A clear line

of distinction was drawn between "making ancient things serve the present" and "making foreign things serve Chinese purposes" on the one side and worshipping ancient people and foreigners and copying and borrowing things in their entirety on the other. After revolutionary mass criticism, everyone realized that an assiduous effort in raising the level of scientific research with politics in command of professional affairs was called for by the firm implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the development of the cause of socialist construction.

On the basis of general heightening of line consciousness, the broad masses of scientific research personnel are assiduously studying vocational skills for the revolution in association with work practice. New and old scientific research workers learn from each other and draw on one another's strength to make up for what is lacking in themselves. The capacity to serve the people is raised continuously.

In the past year and more, the various research offices of the whole institute unfolded academic activities in introducing advanced experience and popularizing new skills. A scientific research technical school and a foreign language study class are set up in the institute. Throughout the institute a new and vigorous scene of promoting revolution as a spur to work prevails.

In practice, the Party committee and revolutionary committee of this research institute have come to understand that ideological transformation is a long-term process. Therefore, a correct attitude must be assumed toward the ideological wavering of scientific and research personnel. Simultaneously with an effort to make bold use of them, we must doggedly carry out ideological and political line education for them. Only in this way can we correctly carry out the Party's guideline for the unity, education and transformation of intellectuals.

In undertaking a research task, an old scientific research worker scored some achievements. Having done that, he again cherished the idea of fame and money. Once, in handling data acquired in scientific research work, he came close to causing damage to work due to his selfish and impure thoughts marked by pursuit of personal fame and gain. In view of such an incident, some people became impatient and lost confidence in re-education for intellectuals. The leading members of the Party committee and revolutionary committee of the institute joined everyone in studying Chairman Mao's teaching, "The thorough transformation of the world outlook requires a very lengthy period, and we should work patiently and refrain from getting rash." It was realized that revival of the old ideas and the old style of intellectuals in practice was nothing strange. Only by directing vigorous efforts toward two-line struggle on the scientific research front and doing patient and careful ideological-political work could we stimulate the gradual transformation of their world outlook.

With awareness raised, the leading members of the Party committee and everyone else gave this scientific research worker the benefit of patient

education and helped him seriously sum up experiences and lessons. He was goaded into consciously eliminating the bourgeois idea of private fame and gain and raising his consciousness of line struggle. Thereafter, in work performance, this old scientific research worker on his own initiative learned from the broad masses. He is mindful of giving play to the role of young scientific and research personnel. A contribution has been made toward scientific research work.

* * *

Strengthen Line Education and Give Full Play to Technical Personnel's Revolutionary Activism

- Through thorough implementation of the Party's guideline for unity, education and transformation of intellectuals, the Party committee of Peking Municipal Institute of Building Design enables the broad masses of technical personnel to contribute better toward socialist revolution and construction

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 26, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch, March 25, 1972) Guided by the line of unity for victory of the 9th Party National Congress, the Party committee of Peking Municipal Institute of Building Design seriously carries out the Party's guideline of unity, education and transformation for intellectuals and gives full play to the revolutionary enthusiasm of the broad masses of engineering and technical personnel. They are able to contribute better toward socialist revolution and construction.

Peking Municipal Institute of Building Design has a staff of over 800 engineering and technical workers, quite a good part of them intellectuals from the old society. After tempering in the great proletarian cultural revolution, they have generally changed their previous tendency of disregard for politics, and are assiduously studying Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and taking active part in the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign. They head for the construction sites and construction material factories to make investigations and studies and carry out on-the-spot designing, following the road of integration with workers. The Party committee and revolutionary committee of the Institute have made an overall analysis of the ranks of engineering and technical personnel. They see not only the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line on them before but also their current progress, and make proper arrangements for their work. The Party's policy toward intellectuals is seriously implemented on a firm basis.

Because his bourgeois world outlook was not properly transformed in the past, under the influence of the revisionist line of "slavish comprador philosophy" and "reliance on specialists for running colleges" pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i, an engineer from the old society once designed some pretentious and impractical buildings, causing a certain loss to the national construction effort. But in 1958, with ten big building projects underway in the capital and guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, he went deep into the midst of worksites and carried out proper designing in a serious and responsible manner by relying on the masses. He made a contribution toward socialist construction. After the great proletarian cultural revolution, he criticized the old academic way of thinking and consciously transformed his world outlook. He has made further new progress. The Party committee of the Institute made an overall analysis of his case and roused the masses to a serious discussion.

In line with the Party's policy, this old engineer was placed in a leadership post and allowed to take up a good part of designing leadership work. After he was so placed, the Party committee showed continuous concern for him and helped and supported him in further arousing his revolutionary enthusiasm. Now he constantly works deep in the midst of worksites to receive re-education from the working class. In his performance of work, he dares to assume responsibilities and makes a point of listening to mass opinion. He has won the praise of all.

Since the 9th National Party Congress, the Party committee and revolutionary committee of Peking Municipal Institute of Building Design have been conscientiously studying books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and vigorously waging struggle between the two lines and two ways of thinking in the area of building design. The broad masses of engineering and technical personnel are able to further raise their line consciousness. Consciously they eliminate the remnant poisonous influence of revisionism and purge the idealist spirit and handle properly the tasks entrusted to them by the Party.

For a time, the workers of the Peking Municipal Reinforced Concrete Parts Factory reported that in the manufacture of certain reinforced concrete parts, cracks appeared in the products because they were taken out of their molds for treatment immediately after cement was poured in them. An engineer assuming leadership duties at first thought that such a phenomenon might be a result of the workers not having observed the proper work process. But without making a conclusion, he headed for the factory to make investigations and studies in compliance with Chairman Mao's teachings such as "If you want to have knowledge, you must get involved in the practice of transforming reality." He went to the workshop to join the workers in doing labor. He found that parts of the same nature handled by him showed the same phenomenon of cracking. An old worker explained to him that cracks of this kind arose out of a longitudinal steel bar in the part, a bar which is not seriously needed but which the workers dared not get rid of on their own. The engineer felt the old worker's opinion was correct. In line with his view, he effected the proper reform. This brought about not only a saving in steel bars for such parts but also an improvement in quality.

The Party committee of Peking Municipal Institute of Building Design also makes a point of citing typical cases in educating the broad masses of engineering and technical personnel. This stimulates their ideological revolutionization.

In the past, under the influence of the bourgeois idea of personal fame and gain and "getting known through an invention," a young technical worker in designing three storage houses for paper for a unit presented three kinds of house frames, each "bigger" and more "foreign" than the other. This caused a great waste of money and rolled steel. Later, he studied Chairman Mao's brilliant works including "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" and criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. He acquired a correct understanding of the problem of who should be served by technical know-how and how one was to be served. In designing three

projects for the casting workshop of a factory, he went deep into the midst of the workshop to join the workers in research. He adapted designing to the practical needs of production. As a result, the designs done were all compatible with the principle of economy and suitability. For this he was praised.

Laying hold of this typical example, the Party committee of the Institute of Building Design organized the engineering and technical personnel to head for paper storages and the casting workshop to make an on-the-spot inspection and discussion. They were encouraged to further eliminate the remnant poisonous influence of the revisionist line, overcome the bourgeois idea of fame and gain, foster the world concept of serving the people wholeheartedly, and make their skills serve the revolution better.

The Party committee and revolutionary committee of Peking Municipal Institute of Building Design also encouraged the engineering and technical personnel to unfold a discussion on scientific and technical problems in line with the guideline of "letting one hundred flowers bloom and one hundred schools of thought contend." About those professional and technical problems in dispute, the Party committee generally did not hasten to make a conclusion but set about unifying everyone's awareness through practice.

Once, a technical worker adopted a certain boiler in designing the boiler room for a factory. In a collective discussion on the designing program, many engineering and technical personnel and cadres of the designing office had different views about this design. After several debates, opinion remained divided. The leading cadres of the Party committee did not hurry to express their attitude but personally headed for the unit using the relevant boiler and the worksites to find out things. In the process, they found that before designing the said boiler, this technical worker had made a relatively detailed investigation with the workers of this factory and studied the functions of many kinds of industrially used boilers. Therefore, they made known the situation to everyone and led all in gradually unifying thinking. After the boiler room of this factory was built and put into operation, a period of practice showed the designing of this technical worker correct.

The Party committee of Peking Municipal Institute of Building Design led the engineering and technical personnel to study hard their vocational and technical affairs with proletarian politics in command and to create and advance continuously in building design. Since the 9th Party National Congress, the engineering and technical personnel of this designing institute have completed over 2,700 designing assignments and introduced several hundred creations and innovations, in line with the principle of "suitability, economy and attention to attractive appearances where conditions permit." For instance, in designing a machine-processing workshop for Peking Light Industrial Machine Repair Works, they have energetically acquired advanced skills from all parts of the country and, from the foundation to the house top, broke the old conventions calling for "ponderous beams, massive pillars, deep foundations, heavy roofing, and

thick surface areas." Instead they adopted seven kinds of relatively new structural parts. This meant a saving of 22 tons of steel bars, 210 tons of cement and 760 cubic meters of concrete. The weight of the whole structure of this workshop itself was cut down by 1,390 tons. After its establishment, the quality was found compatible with the requirements through work inspection and trial operations.

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REMOLDING OF TEACHERS

Combine Educational Revolution with Line Education for Teachers

- The Party branch of Weihai No. 2 Middle School helps teachers to transform their world outlook continuously, draw a line of distinction between right and wrong and give play to their active role in educational revolution

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 26, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Tsinan, March 22, 1972) The Party branch of the No. 2 Middle School of Weihai, Shantung Province, constantly combines the practice of educational revolution with ideological and political line education for teachers to raise continuously the teachers' consciousness of class struggle, line struggle and continuous revolution. Full play is given to their positive role in the educational revolution. An impetus is provided for the deepening of the struggle-criticism-transformation effort in the school.

The Party branch of the Weihai No. 2 Middle School pays great attention to combining the practice of educational revolution with helping teachers foster the idea of wholeheartedly serving the proletarian educational cause. A study class was run on a number of occasions. Teachers are organized to study conscientiously books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and head for factories and villages to make social investigations. Old workers and old poor peasants are invited over to the school to give reports recalling the past bitterness in the light of the present sweetness to help teachers raise their political consciousness. The great majority of teachers are able to stay loyal to the educational enterprise and work assiduously and faithfully for the Party.

Through study and re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers, young teacher Sui Min-chih further realized the great significance of devotion to his own job and was determined to contribute toward the Party's educational enterprise. To give proper political lectures, he personally headed for Ts'aomiao commune of Wenteng hsien 60 li away to visit the poor and inquire about their miserable state and look into the history of the crimes of big landlords oppressing and exploiting the poor and lower-middle peasants and the deeds of poor and lower-middle peasants putting up brave resistance. Living facts of class struggle were cited by him to teach the students to "never forget about class struggle." He was hailed by the students for this.

In the practice of educational revolution, the Party branch of the Weihai No. 2 Middle School found that though desirous of giving proper lessons, some teachers long under the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist educational line before the great cultural revolution could not immediately come around to drawing a line of clear distinction between right and wrong. When giving lectures, they did so with a touch of restraint.

In view of such a situation, and in compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "No destruction, no construction," the Party branch organized teachers to unfold a penetrating revolutionary criticism in relation to ideological reality. The broad masses of teachers were able to draw a clear line of distinction between "intellectual education first" and giving proper socialist cultural lessons for the revolution, between "taking teachers as the focus" and giving full play to teachers' role, between "taking the classroom as the center" and necessary classroom teaching, between the bourgeois idea of "personal struggle" and studying professional affairs assiduously for the revolution, between "control, strangling and oppression" of students and strict demands. Thus among the teachers appeared very rapidly a new atmosphere of assiduity in gaining professional proficiency for the revolution and in raising the teaching level.

Teaching research groups were established for various subjects of study. Teachers are organized to pursue further studies vocationally. To raise the students' level of cultural and scientific knowledge, apart from classroom teaching, some teachers organize students to establish extra-mural study groups to review lessons and learn more scientific knowledge. Through helping teachers to draw a line of clear distinction between right and wrong, the Party branch of this school enables teachers to show courage in teaching. They have very rapidly acquired the experience of putting Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of the teaching of the Chinese language, mathematical principles, agriculture and other subjects, experience which is being popularized throughout the city.

In the course of educational revolution, the Party branch of the Weihai No. 2 Middle School persists in giving teachers the benefit of patient and careful ideological work and helping them to transform continuously their world outlook. They are made to serve the proletarian educational enterprise better.

Before the great cultural revolution, a teacher of mathematics was criticized by the masses for his implementation of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist educational line. During the educational revolution, the Party branch assigned him to the task of designing and repairing the school's water-lifting station. Through summing up the lessons before the great cultural revolution in a wrong way, he learned he might bungle his job and repeat his former mistakes, and so dared not take up the assignment.

After discovering such a situation, the Party branch joined him in studying Chairman Mao's works and engaged him in a heart-to-heart talk, and patiently helped him sum up correctly lessons involving his previous mistakes. He was encouraged to get himself tempered and transformed in the three major revolutionary movements. With ideological consciousness heightened, this teacher boldly committed himself to the task of designing and repairing a water-lifting station. He first headed for factories and villages to turn to workers and poor and lower-middle peasants as teachers and humbly acquired such skills as surveying and designing in an effort to

enrich his practical experience. Back at the school, he joined the broad masses of teachers and students in overcoming various difficulties. After a hard battle lasting for three months, he successfully built a water-lifting station which lifted water to a height of 43 meters. He won the praise of the broad masses of teachers and students.

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BACKWARD PRODUCTION BRIGADES

Strengthen Line Education and Transform the Backward Physiognomy of Communes and Production Brigades

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 26, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Shenyang, March 25, 1972) The CCP Yingkou Hsien Committee of Liaoning Province has conscientiously summed up its "In agriculture learn from Tachai" experience, and in the light of imbalance in the development of production, strengthened leadership over the backward communes and production brigades, mobilized the activism of the masses and stimulated the continuing development of agricultural production. At present, the broad masses of commune members are actively throwing themselves into farming preparation and spring farming activities, and a scene of bustling activity can be seen everywhere.

Yingkou hsien is an advanced "In agriculture learn from Tachai" unit in Liaoning Province. On the basis of topping the "Program" and crossing the "Yellow River" for four successive years, the per-mow production of food grains has triumphed over natural calamities of hailstorm and flooding of unusual intensity last year to score another bumper harvest in agriculture with the per-mow yield reaching 590 catties.

After the autumn harvesting, when the hsien Party committee was summing up experience, it discovered that a condition of imbalance still existed in production in the whole hsien. Some of the communes and production brigades which had fully tapped their production potential showed greater production increase. However, some of the communes and production brigades with more land and better natural conditions were unable to bring their production potential into play and the increase in production was smaller.

In the light of this condition, the hsien Party committee summed up and popularized the experience of Shuiyüan commune in balancing and increasing production. This commune was an advanced model in learning from Tachai, but since 1968, the single yield of rice had all along remained stable at about 820 catties. In the early part of last year, the leading members of the commune analyzed the cause of why production volume remained stationary and discovered that it was because there had been no production increase in the backward production teams and intermediate teams. Therefore they vigorously grasped the construction of the leading body of these teams and enabled a fine situation of great production increase to appear in the whole commune. In 1971, the average per-mow yield of grain rose to 960 catties. From the experience of Shuiyüan, the leading members of the hsien Party committee realized that in grasping the advanced, they must concentrate their forces and strengthen leadership on the backward communes and production brigades, enable them to bring their production potential into play, and create more favorable conditions for the greater development of agricultural production in the whole hsien.

After the thinking of the leading members of the hsien Party committee was unified, with the exception of one left behind in charge of the office, the rest of the nine members of the standing committee all went deep into the basic level for investigation and study last winter, to grasp properly the construction of leading bodies in backward communes and production brigades. Finding that there existed fear of hardship and fatigue as well as satisfaction with existing conditions among the leading bodies of some communes and production brigades, they carried out in-depth education in ideology and political line, raised the awareness of one and all, and strengthened their consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Ch'ikou commune is one of the larger communes in the whole hsien with 32 production brigades and more than 100,000 mow of land comprising one-eighth the total arable area in the whole hsien. However in the past, because of natural calamities, saline-alkaline soil and waterlogging, the production of grain was very low. Chao Kung-an, deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee, went there, studied and labored together with the cadres and commune members, developed a revolutionary great criticism and repudiation, and strengthened their confidence in triumphing over natural calamities. At the same time, he studied together with the cadres and commune members the soil and topography of the whole commune, held forums of poor and lower-middle peasants and investigated measures for bringing salinity and alkalinity under control and increasing production. Since last winter, the commune has carried out a large scale basic farm construction centering on changing dry fields into paddy fields, and the broad masses of commune members, bringing into play the revolutionary spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains, opened up in a single winter and spring 17,000 mow of paddy fields, repaired and built pumping and drainage stations as well as a large number of auxiliary and trunk ditches, locks and sluice-gates and other water conservation link-up projects in the field to create conditions for scoring a new bumper harvest this year.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "As regards the entire work it is necessary first to grasp well one-third of it," the CCP Yingkou Hsien Committee in the work of grasping the backward communes and production brigades has concentrated its efforts on grasping them group by group and team by team to bring about a change in their physiognomy as quickly as possible. Since last winter, the leading members of the hsien Party committee leading more than 700 cadres have gone separately deep into the 53 backward communes and production teams in the whole hsien, and in conjunction with the "one-strike, three-oppose" movement, boldly mobilized the masses, vigorously grasped the class struggle and line struggle and conscientiously implemented the various policies of the Party for the countryside. By striking out at the sabotaging activities of the class enemies and reorganizing the leading bodies of some of the communes and production brigades they mobilized the socialist activism of the broad masses of people. At present a change has already taken place in the physiognomy of more than 20 backward communes and production brigades.

To enable these backward communes and production brigades to change their physiognomy as quickly as possible, Yingkou hsien has also developed activities for the advanced to lead the backward and for helping one another and learning from one another. By means of sending out propaganda teams, holding experience exchange meetings and making visits and study, they have stimulated a change in the physiognomy of these backward communes and production brigades.

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Party Organizations at Various Levels in Hengyang District Strengthen Leadership Over Backward Communes and Production Brigades

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 26, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Changsha, March 24, 1972) Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in Hengyang district, Hunan Province, by strengthening leadership over backward communes and production teams in the "In agriculture learn from Tachai" mass movement, have enabled 80 percent of the backward communes and production teams in the whole district to change their physiognomy quickly, and effectively pushed forward the development of agricultural production. In 1971, despite a serious drought, total grain output in this district still showed an increase of more than 10 percent over that of the bumper harvest in 1970 with the average per-mow yield of rice averaging 810 catties and topping the guideline laid down in the "National Program for Agricultural Development," and there was also a rather substantial development in forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishing.

The administrative district of Hengyang comprises a total of seven hsien and one municipality. In 1968, when the district revolutionary committee was first set up, it organized on many occasions the leading members of the hsien and municipality, as well as cadres of the communes and production brigades under it, to learn seriously from Tachai, and to sum up and popularize, with reference to reality, the experience of 18 advanced typical learn-from-Tachai models in the district, and this played a prominent role in pushing forward the "In agriculture learn from Tachai" movement throughout the district. In the face of the excellent situation, some of the people were satisfied with the vigorous activities on the surface, and thought that as long as the experience of the advanced units could be summed up, it could be rapidly popularized by means of inspections and study, and the backward communes and production brigades could also undergo a "natural transformation" to catch up with the advanced communes and production brigades. However, facts proved otherwise.

In 1969, Hengtung hsien organized in succession more than 70,000 basic level cadres and commune members to learn from the experience of Chukao production brigade of T'anpo commune of this hsien, which used Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking to transform its poverty stricken physiognomy and succeeded in topping 1,000 catties of grain output per mow for three years running. Because of the fact that the leadership cadres of the hsien paid attention to grasping advanced units and neglected to provide concrete assistance to backward communes and production brigades, in spite of the great degree of production increase in the majority of communes and production brigades of the hsien that year, there were still 13 more backward units and communes where the change was not so evident.

Later, the principal leading member of Hengyang Administrative District, by going deep into the countryside of Hengtung hsien for investigation and study, discovered that in popularizing the advanced models, the comrades

usually made more exhortations but rendered less concrete assistance. Thereupon together with the leading members of this hsien, he summed up the lesson of this experience and helped them to improve their method of leadership style and work, actively summed up and popularized not only the experience of the advanced units, but also strengthened leadership over the backward communes and production brigades one by one in a solid and down-to-earth manner, and by adopting the method of "overall popularization of (advanced typical experience), main point assistance of (backward communes and production brigades), and grasping the two sides to stimulate the middle, strengthened education on the backward communes and production brigades ideologically, carried out reorganization on them organizationally and helped them solve concrete problems in production, first by grasping one-third and using it to lead the other two-thirds. The whole hsien transferred in succession more than 1,250 cadres deep into the 13 backward communes, 101 production brigades and 850 production teams to settle down, actively grasped education in line and policy for these leading bodies, developed "one-strike, three-oppose" movement in a penetrating manner, carried out Party rectification and construction as well as the repudiate-revisionism-and-rectification movement. Consequently the backward communes and production brigades were able to catch up quickly.

P'eng Jen-chieh, the secretary of the hsien Party committee, went deep into Tach'i production brigade of Hsialiu commune which was the most backward in the whole hsien to settle down to set an example in transforming backward communes and production brigades for the whole hsien. Upon arriving at the Tach'i production brigade, he discovered that the reason for the backwardness of this production brigade was principally due to the fact that the leading body had not effectively grasped class struggle and line struggle. He thereupon helped the Party branch of the production brigade to study seriously Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, actively developed an ideological struggle in the leading body, raised their awareness of class struggle and vigorously grasped class struggle, and there was also a rapid development in agricultural production. The backward production brigades started to catch up, and that startled the advanced brigade and in turn stimulated the production brigades in the middle, thereby providing an impetus to the whole hsien. In 1970, the total output of grain in this hsien showed an increase of 29.8 percent over that of 1969, and the average per-mow yield rose from about 600 catties to 808 catties, crossing for the first time the guideline laid down in the "Program."

From the rapid transformation of the physiognomy of the backward communes and production brigades in Hengtung hsien, the Party committee and revolutionary committee of the administrative district realized the need for grasping the two sides to lead the middle. The thought of those who believed that grasping typical cases alone could stimulate the "natural transformation" of backward communes and production brigades was in substance idealistic and metaphysical in concept. After understanding was raised, in the beginning of spring 1971, leading members of the district, the hsien, the ch'ü and the communes led more than 6,000 departmental cadres and went separately deep into the 1,543 more backward production teams comprising one-third in the whole district to settle down, carried out education

in ideology and political line among the broad masses of communes members, conscientiously laid down Party policies, and enabled a pronounced change to take place in these units within a short time. The production of grain universally increased from 15 percent to 30 percent over that of 1970. Some 42 percent of the backward production brigades stepped into the rank of the advanced.

Chairman Mao pointed out, "The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in Hengyang district, in the course of strengthening leadership over the backward communes and production teams, have paid special attention to the carrying out of line and policy education on the cadres of these units, and directed them to continue and raise their awareness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies.

Louti commune in Ch'iyang hsien was a former "hard spot" unit in the hsien. The reason was due to the fact that the leading body of this commune could not achieve unanimity in their viewpoint on how to transform the backward situation of the commune. At first, some of the people proposed that in order to transform the backward physiognomy of Louti commune, they must first "change the leading body." Ch'en Hai-yün, the secretary of the hsien Party committee, went deep into the place to settle down, and after making investigation, discovered that the majority of the cadres in the commune were good, and the main cause was because their awareness of line was not high and their unity was not strong enough, they lacked a high aspiration to transform their backward physiognomy. Therefore, he helped the members of the Party committee of the commune read conscientiously the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, studied the line of unity and victory of the Party's "9th Congress," developed active ideological struggle, unified understanding, and strengthened revolutionary unity among the "squad members" on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Last July, this commune experienced a severe drought, and at the beginning, some of the people stretched out their hands to the upper level for the transfer of water pumps and other materials. In the light of the mentality of pure reliance on the part of some of the cadres, Ch'en Hai-yün started by giving line education, provoked the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle among everyone, and raised their line awareness. By actively leading the masses in arduous struggle, they opened wells, dug ditches, and struggled against the drought to protect the seedlings.

Last year, this commune under the condition of more than 150 days of continuous drought, still scored a bumper harvest and changed its backward physiognomy. The Hengnan hsien in the district had the most farmland and the greatest potential for increasing production. In the past, however, the production of grain had never been able to catch up. Last year, the CCP Hengnan Hsien Committee completely changed its leadership style, went deep into the basic level to settle down, and made investigation. They

investigated the condition of 34 communes in the whole hsien and discovered that the general problem among some of the backward communes and production brigades was due to the ineffectual grasping of line education and the implementation of policies was not carried out solidly enough. Grasping this main problem, the hsien Party committee held a study class with participation by cadres from the commune and the production brigades. By means of the study, the awareness of implementing of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies of the broad masses of basic level cadres was raised, and the former 164 more backward production brigades of this hsien were able to catch up very quickly.

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MINING

Practice Produces True Knowledge

- Deeds of the leadership members at various levels of Hsuchow Mining Administrative Bureau in perseveringly penetrating into reality to strengthen investigation and research

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 26, 1972)

Leadership members of Party organizations at various levels of the Hsüchow Mining Administrative Bureau conscientiously study Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thinking, establish the viewpoint of practice comes first, and go deep into reality to make investigation and research. In the course of practice, they lead the workers to find laws of mining production, remold their own subjective world outlook simultaneously with the remolding of the objective world, thus enabling this mining area to show a new situation of flourishing activity. In 1971, the Hsüchow Mining Administrative Bureau overfulfilled the state's annual coal production task ahead of schedule with an output increase of 1.5 times, as compared with the 1970 state production plan, and exceeded the total designed capacity of the coal pits by 64.5 percent. During the first two months of 1972, it again overfulfilled state plans with a large-margin increase in the output of crude coal as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

Quite a few coal mines under Hsüchow Mining Administrative Bureau are old mines. Can these old mines exceed their designed capacity and produce more coal for the state? At the beginning of last year, two ways of thinking waged a violent struggle centering on this question. Most of the cadres and the masses were full of confidence in tapping the potentials of the old mines and in making greater contributions to the state. However, some people lacked confidence. Some said: "We realized a large-margin production increase in 1970 and reached the historic highest level, there is not much potential left to be tapped." Some said: "The old mines of the Hsüchow Mining Administrative Bureau have reached a period of decline while the new mines are just beginning to operate, it is difficult to exceed the designed capacity."

With a view to reinforcing everyone's determination to increase the production of coal, the leadership of the Mining Administrative Bureau led the cadres and masses to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's "On Practice," "Where Does Man's Correct Ideology Come From?" and other philosophical works, and used Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking to arm the cadres and workers, made serious investigation and research, and derived correct answers from practice.

Hanchiao mine has a history of more than 30 years, and is an old mine with a thin coal seam and inferior conditions. Previously, bourgeois "authorities" disseminated the "theory that thin coal seams have no value for mining," and tried to close down this mine. With a view to studying whether or not this old mine could continue increasing production with large

margins, Chairman Wang Hsuan-hua of this mine's revolutionary committee took the initiative to proceed to the shaft to take part in labor and to make investigation and study on the spot.

At the mine's work face, people and vehicles streamed past and their enthusiasm was sky-rocketing. Wang Hsuan-hua joined the workers together to push coal carts and shovel coal. He worked continuously for two shifts from morning till late night, chatted with the workers and inquired of the masses: Has the old mine any potential to be tapped? How should labor productivity be raised? The workers said: "The old mine has a solid foundation and many old workers, but the present mining method is relatively backward. If we rely on the masses to realize mechanization of mining, there will be a great potential for tapping."

Hanchiao mine revolutionary committee accepted the workers' opinions, and organized a "three-in-one" team with old workers as the main body to vigorously tackle this pivotal problem of mining mechanization. Wang Hsuan-hua personally worked together with the workers to carry out experiment in using fast-speed coal cutting machines to extract coal, thus tackling in good time many problems they encountered in using machines to extract coal. After waging bitter battles for several days and nights, they finally succeeded in using fast-speed coal cutting machines to extract coal. After using this kind of machine to extract coal, the coal output every day was raised by two-fold without increasing manpower and work surface areas.

Practice produces true knowledge. Leadership cadres of Hanchiao mine acquired correct answers from practice: "It was not that the old mine did not have potential to be tapped, but it was idealism and metaphysics that had bound some people's hands and feet. If we discarded subjective idealism, then we would be able to find ways for increasing production." Henceforth, they discarded metaphysical ideology, persisted in investigation and research, energetically unfolded technical innovation, enabling the mine to ceaselessly raise its production capacity. Last year this mine's crude coal output exceeded the designed capacity by more than 45 percent, and its state plan was fulfilled ahead of schedule.

The old mines could tap the potentials and exceed their designed capacity, but could the newly built pits rapidly exceed their designed capacity? Centering on this problem, they made a similar revolution at the newly built Chiaho Coal Mine in discarding idealist and metaphysical ideologies.

Chiaho mine was completed and put into operation in 1970 with new personnel and some relatively weak technical strength. Some people said that according to old regulations, the newly built mine must make trial production in the first year, inaugurate formal production in the second year, and make normal production in the third year. There had never been a precedent for exceeding the designed capacity during the inauguration of production in the second year.

Leadership cadres of the coal mines studied Chairman Mao's teaching: "Man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing," thus understanding that "precedents" could be created by relying on practice. Leadership cadres of the mine's Party organization carried out a large scale investigation and research of the Chiaho mine. They went into the shafts, passed through galleries, crawled through small holes, inspected the work face, and carried out systematic investigation and study of various production links such as tunnelling, coal extraction, ventilation, hoisting and transport, and listening to the workers' views regarding various aspects. After making investigation, they discovered that the coal miners' sky-rocketing revolutionary enthusiasm had enabled the coal mining efficiency to rise to a large margin during the new production upsurge. But due to the low capability of the shafts' hoisting and transport system, the coal extracted during the production-increase was not able to be hoisted up and was blocking up the entrance of the shafts. Mechanical and electrical workers said: "The new shafts must surpass the designed capacity, and the shafts' hoisting system must be thoroughly innovated." In the course of practice, the leadership cadres discovered the target that was to be attacked and immediately aroused the workers to energetically innovate the hoisting and transport system. The workers changed the underground single-line hoisters into double-line hoisters, changed small skips into big ones, increasing the load of one single hoisting from 3 tons to 5 tons of coal. After one week's efforts by the cadres and workers, the trial operation of the new hoisting and transport system was proved successful.

After the innovation of the hoisting system, the new hoisting capability was raised by three or four times that of the original design, thus meeting the requirement of the underground coal output due to the production-increase. Seeing the continuous loads of coal being lifted up from the underground shafts, all the cadres and workers said with excitement: "This is a result of the brilliant ideology of practice comes first."

In that year, the coal output of Chiaho mine exceeded the designed capacity by 50 percent, creating a "precedent" for exceeding designed capacity by a new coal mine in the second year of operation.

In the course of studying Chairman Mao's philosophical ideas, leadership members at various levels of the Hsüchow Coal Mine have also endeavored to recognize the laws of mining production by means of practice, and applied these laws to the transforming and building of mines. The victory of the Chuantai mine in overcoming underground water and fire disasters was a brilliant result of the application of Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking by the workers and cadres of this mine to the waging of struggle against nature.

Prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution, Chuantai Coal Mine was famous in the Hsüchow Mining Bureau for its numerous disasters. When there was a water seepage under the shafts, both the northern and southern galleries would be inundated. The temperature was high at the work face of the mine, causing frequent fires, and bourgeois "authorities" branded it as "a class-three gas mine with a spontaneous combustion seam."

At that time, this coal mine's operation was in a passive and exigent condition. Water was hastily drained away when there was a flooding in the galleries, and when a fire broke out in the coal seams, it was hastily extinguished. The recovery of coal resources was low and production remained stagnant for a long time, failing to reach the designed capacity even after ten years of operation.

Was Chuantai mine really "hopeless"? The workers and cadres of Chuantai mine studied Chairman Mao's teaching in relation to the reality of struggle in the mine: "The crucial question of Marxist philosophy lies not with the understanding of the laws of the objective world and explanation of the world, but lies with the application of this understanding of the objective laws of transforming the world with motility." They decided to grope gradually for laws in the course of practice in order to overcome the water and fire disasters and to thoroughly transform the production features of the mine.

What was the cause of water seepage in the gallery? Chang Chien-tung, a member of the standing committee of the mine revolutionary committee led workers to the northern and southern galleries, measured the water level along the galleries, and tried to locate the source of water. At that time, it was a flooding period in the rainy season, a stream of underground water was gushing out, and the depth of water was over one meter in some localities.

The workers said to Chang Chien-tung with caution: "The water is deep there. Don't go forward."

Chang Chien-tung replied: "How can you catch a tiger's cub without entering the tiger's den? How can you control the water seepage without finding the water source?"

He rested his hands on the stands of the gallery, courageously waded into the deep water. The water slowly rose up to his chest, and the freezing underground water caused him to tremble. Chang Chien-tung did not turn back, but walked along the water current to find out the water outlet. After making the investigation, he finally discovered the cause of the water seepage: The mine's galleries were tortuous and the paths rose and fell at different heights, making good drainage impossible and accumulating more and more water.

Was Chuantai mine really a "spontaneous combustion seam coal mine"? Deputy secretary Wang Lai-tang of the Party committee went down to the coal mining work face in more than 40 degrees of temperature and joined the workers in inspecting the dangerous situation. The workers told him: "This is not a 'spontaneous combustion seam' but is a gallery with irrational distribution of tunnels. The roof is thin and needs repairs, and the gallery mouth is blocked up, causing bad ventilation and rises in temperature, thus causing the coal seams to catch fire.

They combined the causes of water seepage and burning to make an analysis. They realized that the basic causes of the mine's water seepage

and burning were the people's failure to make designs on the basis of the geological conditions of the locality, as well as their stereotyped copying of foreign conventions, thus resulting in irrational designs of shafts. In order to deal with the water seepage and burning, they must change the design of the shafts. On the basis of this understanding, they relied on the worker masses and proceeded from the geological conditions of the locality when they were opening up the second horizontal gallery so as to make a new plan for designing. The workers opened up a level and sturdy gallery nearly 10,000-meters long, improved conditions for drainage and ventilation, and overcame natural disasters. In the whole of last year, there was not a water seepage or a fire disaster, and the coal output exceeded the designed capacity of the mine by 80 percent. The coal output in January and February of this year again set historical records as compared with the corresponding period of previous years.

In the course of conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking, leadership cadres of Hsüchow Mining Administrative Bureau and its subordinate mines have ceaselessly gone down into the mine and joined the workers together to labor, study, and make practice, thus tackling many difficulties in production struggles, and promoting the ideological revolutionization of the leadership members.

Chairman Chiao Wen-sheng of Tungchuang mine revolutionary committee felt that mining work was both strenuous and fatiguing when he first came to the mine and felt anxiety ideologically. During activities of studying and reading, he consciously took part in the three revolutionary practices, and cut and shovelled coal in the shafts together with the workers. He witnessed the workers' effort to increase the production of coal for the state, to wage struggles in the shafts day and night, never complaining about the arduous work and fatiguing job. He made a comparison between his thoughts and those of the workers, thus receiving profound education. Henceforth, he fell in love with the coal mine and deepened his profound proletarian feelings for the worker masses.

Once, the work face of the No. 2 work area of Tungchuang mine collapsed, and old worker Chiang Chung-wen was buried in a cave-in in an attempt to rescue his class brothers. Upon hearing this news, Chiao Wen-sheng immediately led two workers to the scene. The work face was blocked up by the cave-in and Chiao Wen-sheng had to crawl forward through the collapsed caves with other workers. Fragments of rocks were falling from the roof, while a worker stopped him saying: "Chairman Chiao, it is dangerous here and we must hurry up." He resolutely said: "It is important to rescue the class brothers, we must go ahead in spite of the danger."

Ten meters, then fifteen meters....., Chiao Wen-sheng finally crawled to the side of old worker Chiang Chung-wen. Seeing that Chiang Chung-wen was stuck between a large rock and an iron beam, he immediately worked with the other two workers to remove the rock and cut the beam. The iron beam was cut off, but the large rock which crushed the shoulder of Chiang Chung-wen was about to fall down. At this crucial moment, Chiao Wen-sheng risked his life and used his shoulder to prop up the large rock, and ordered other workers to rescue Old Chiang by pulling him out.

The old worker was rescued, but Chiao Wen-sheng was sweating profusely while supporting the rock. Then, a number of comrades came with timber props. After waging a dangerous battle, they finally overcame the cave-in and took everyone to safety.

* * *

INDUSTRY

Engineers and Technicians at Northeast China Plant

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Mar. 25, 1972)

engineers and technicians at the electrical machinery plant of the penchi iron and steel company, northeast china, have completed 275 research projects for the country's socialist construction in cooperation with workers.

scientific experimental groups which have the workers as their main force incorporate cadres and engineers and technicians. in the workshops the engineers and technicians are re-educated by the workers in line with chairman mao's teaching that they must "be re-educated by the workers, peasants and soldiers under the guidance of the correct line and thoroughly change their old ideology".

the electrical machinery plant did experiments on a hydraulic pressure device for electric furnaces in 1968. engineer wang jung-hsin was very enthusiastic. anxious to produce a design lest he should lose face before the workers, he hastily worked out one on the basis of data he got from the library. when the workers studied it, they found problems unsolved in the three diagrams he had drawn.

veteran worker wu tien-tsai pointed out the reason was that the design was copied from foreign books that were not connected with practical problems of production. with the workers, wang jung-hsin studied the design and how it would operate and made a model. in this way, he was able to turn out an accurate design. a hydraulic pressure device was successfully made after 94 days of hard work. wang jung-hsin pointed out that influenced by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, much of his effort had been fruitless. "now i begin to realize the benefit of integrating with the workers and combining book knowledge with production," he said.

impressed by the workers' high political consciousness and practical experience, the engineers and technicians have acquired the materialist viewpoint that "the masses are the real heroes".

engineer tu yung-kang, who has worked at the plant for more than 20 years, formerly looked down on the workers. influenced by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, he thought that the workers knew little about technical matters since they had limited schooling. he pored over many books in studying a new technique for making a photoelectric liquid level indicator but without success. he later joined a scientific experimental group in a workshop and evolved the new technique after studying with the workers. since then, he has become more modest and willing to draw on the rich experience of the workers. this enabled him to solve a number of problems that baffled him for years.

tu yung-kang failed before the cultural revolution in finding a way to stop leakage of tuyeres. later he consulted the workers, acquainting them with theory and

drawing upon their direct experience. together they finally worked out a scientific method for casting copper tuyeres that has a life span 60 times as long.

the technical personnel benefit from the workers' dedication to the revolution. hsia ju-hui, an engineer in charge of electric welding, was once scared by sparks coming out of a plug and drew back while he and some workers were experimenting with a new cutting technique. but veteran worker chen hsing-chang stayed on his post despite the danger until the experiment was completed. the engineer saw in this instance the ideological gap between the worker and himself. in another experiment later, he was determined to learn the workers' fine qualities. they finally worked out a new cutting technology which raised efficiency many times. he remarked: "i learned much more in these four years than in a decade in the past."

through their work in the "three-in-one" experimental groups, the technical personnel in the plant came to see the bad effects of their past divorcement from the masses, reality and production. this has deepened their feelings for chairman mao's revolutionary line and enabled them to integrate themselves more closely with the workers.

technician chen jui-ting made some progress in integrating with the workers after graduating from a technical school. he gradually divorced himself from the masses under the pernicious influence of the renegade liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line which advocated "experts should run enterprises". he did research behind closed doors and achieved nothing. after the plant revolutionary committee was set up during the cultural revolution, he went back to the masses for re-education and joined a three-in-one electric welding experimental group. he conscientiously learned from the workers, took part in physical labour and joined the workers in solving a vexing problem that foreign experts found impossible. both positive and negative experience has enabled him to understand that intellectuals cannot play their role well unless they integrate themselves with the workers and practice.

SCHOOL TEACHERS

Southwest China Hsien Trains Minority Nationality Teachers

(NCNA-English Kunming, Mar. 26, 1972)

more than 400 minority nationality teachers have been trained in luchun county on the border of yunnan province, southwest china. this has enabled children of minority nationalities in remote mountain areas to attend school without travelling long distances.

this achievement is a result of carrying out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line on education and national policy. now 70 per cent of the teachers in the county are of minority nationality.

the county is inhabited by people of hani, yi, tai, yao, kutsung and han nationalities; minority people make up 90 per cent of the population. this area had only one school before liberation, and that was set up by a local despot. the children of poor and lower-middle peasants had no hope of an education.

the party and the people's government sent teachers from other parts of the country and set up schools there after liberation. there was an upsurge for revolutionizing education in 1958, under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian line. a number of teachers were selected from families of poor and lower-middle peasants of the minority people, and various kinds of schools were set up. later, liu shao-chi and company pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line on education and discriminated against the minority nationalities. they blustered that such teachers were not qualified and dismissed them from the schools.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the party organizations and revolutionary committees have reviewed the struggle between the proletarian line and the bourgeois reactionary line on the educational front. a number of young people from poor and lower-middle peasant families, who have high political consciousness and some education, were chosen to be teachers. nearly one hundred new schools were set up.

the tuanchieh people's commune has trained 80 minority nationality teachers and run schools in 95 per cent of the villages of the commune. there are also evening political schools and literacy classes for adults.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees act in accordance with chairman mao's teaching "in the problem of transforming education it is the teachers who are the main problem." first of all they help the teachers to acquire a firm and correct political orientation. they give them constant education in ideology and political line to strengthen their dedication to the party's cause of education. li sheng, one of the teachers, is of kutsung nationality. in studying chairman mao's thinking on the educational revolution, he recalled that the kutsung people were driven into the dense forests by the local despots in the old days. there they lived in caves, ate wild fruit and wore clothes

made of tree bark. he angrily denounced liu shao-chi and swindlers like him for sabotaging the development of socialist culture and education in the border regions. he pledged to become a good teacher and do his part in spreading education among the people of different nationalities. he works hard in the school and runs an evening political school for adults in the village. his work is appreciated by the people.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees take many effective measures to raise the political and professional level of minority nationality teachers, who are given further training in short-term classes and during school vacations. experienced teachers of han nationality help them and take this as their bounden duty. they prepare lessons and compare notes with teachers of minority nationalities in their spare time or in holidays.

REVOLUTIONARY BASES

Progress in Former Chinese Revolutionary Base Area

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 26, 1972)

people of kutien, a former revolutionary base area in shanghang county in the east china province of fukien, have carried on fine revolutionary tradition and built kutien into a thriving socialist rural area. tempered during the great proletarian cultural revolution, they are advancing along chairman mao's revolutionary line.

the great leader chairman mao drew up a resolution entitled "on correcting mistaken ideas in the party" for the ninth party congress of the fourth army of the workers' and peasants' red army held in kutien in december 1929. chairman mao's great revolutionary practice has always encouraged the kutien people in their advance.

tsou san-mei, a veteran revolutionary, is now a member of the revolutionary committee of the kutien commune. when the red army led by chairman mao liberated kutien town in 1929, she was twelve years old. she joined the children's corps and stood sentry duty for the revolution. after the red army marched north, the kuomintang reactionaries and landlords' reactionary troops came back. the local people again fell into the abyss of misery.

tsou san-mei joined the communist party after liberation. with other poor and lower-middle peasants, she firmly took the road of socialist collectivization indicated by chairman mao. she often takes young students and other visitors to the site of the kutien meeting and tells them about the heroic struggle of the red army and the people under the leadership of chairman mao.

the party branch of the wulung production brigade, a brigade farming where the kutien meeting was held, frequently invites veteran red army men and red guards to give talks to the brigade members on the inner-party struggles between the two lines. it ran classes at the site of the kutien meeting for the brigade members to study the meeting's resolution. this heightened their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and inspired them with a determination to change natural conditions and build a socialist new village.

mountainous kutien used to grow one crop of rice a year and the yield was low because of the poor soil, long period of frost and limited hours of sunshine. after liberation, grain yield rose steadily as a result of agricultural collectivization. farm production picked up speed as the campaign to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, gained momentum during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the kutien commune switch from single rice cropping to double cropping on a large scale in 1970. but unusual spring cold and a long period of rain delayed sowing and the nursing of early rice seedlings. undaunted by difficulties, the commune members found ways to shorten the nursing period and allow more time for growth. that year's grain harvest was 40 per cent higher than in 1969, an excellent harvest year. they used the slack winter season to improve the low-yield fields. they worked in knee-deep mud to dig drainage ditches and improve land. the commune planted early rice on 1,400 hectares in the spring of 1971 and increased grain output by 20 per cent. in the latter half of the year they overcame serious pests and unusual early frost.

the people have developed farming, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and sideline production by implementing chairman mao's great principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development". all brigades run pig farms and many of them have tractors. production teams have threshers, rice-transplanters, fodder-crushers and husking machines.

an area with poor means of communications before liberation, kutien now has seven motor roads connected with a trunk highway to link all 13 brigades of the commune. trucks carry timber, bamboo, paper, mushrooms, tea and other local products to other areas and bring in chemical fertilizer, insecticides, machinery and other supplies.

under the guidance of chairman mao's general line for building socialism, industry has grown from scratch. local plants produce chemical fertilizer, cement and farm implements. thanks to the establishment of eight small hydro-electric power stations and three thermal-power works, all the brigades have electric lighting, something unknown in these parts before liberation.

kutien had no hospital before liberation. today the kutien commune has a hospital, two health centres and 18 clinics. the medical workers, bearing in mind chairman mao's teaching on serving the people whole-heartedly, go the rounds of the production teams regularly. they have helped the brigades train dozens of part-time "barefoot doctors". mass participation in treating disease has helped wipe out epidemics that were rampant

in the old days and give proper care to patients with common or recurrent diseases.

there was only one primary school in the town before liberation. today kutien has 36 primary schools and two middle schools. even a village with a dozen households runs a primary school. some children of poor and lower-middle peasants are studying at college in other areas.

living standards are improving steadily. the peasants who lived in hunger and cold in the old society are now decently fed and clad and lead a happy life. many peasants have moved into new homes. poor peasant huang hsiu-chen came here before liberation, begging all the way. her family now lives in a new house. she has a son in college and a daughter in middle school. she often says to her children: "we owe our present happy life to chairman mao who led us poor and lower-middle peasants in winning emancipation and taking the socialist road. we should always follow his revolutionary line."

SPRING FARMING

China's Industry and Commerce Support Spring Farming

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 26, 1972)

industrial and commercial departments throughout china are giving all-out support to spring farming.

they have made preparations well in advance for the production, delivery and distribution of water-pumps, chemical fertilizer and insecticide in line with chairman mao's teaching "grasp the link of production in good time and strive for even greater achievements than those of last year".

kwangtung province in 1970 and 1971 topped the six-ton per-hectare target for grain yield set in the national programme for agricultural development. on the basis of this achievement, the workers, cadres and technicians are making still greater efforts to support agriculture in accordance with chairman mao's principle "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor". output of chemical fertilizer in january-february was 21 per cent higher than in the same period of last year. output of rice-transplanters, insecticide sprayers and generators for small hydro-electric stations more than doubled.

workers at the kwangtung tractor-drawn farm implements factory speeded up the production of certain special

devices to suit wheeled tractors to paddy fields. many newly designed farm machines and implements are available for the current spring farming, including one that combines ploughing and harrowing in one process. special headquarters composed of representatives of transport departments, factories and rural communes have been set up in all counties to ensure prompt delivery.

kiangsu province last year topped the per-hectare grain target set in the national programme for agricultural development. it produced 48 per cent more nitrogenous fertilizer in january-february this year than in the corresponding period of last year. output of pumps increased by 15 per cent, threshers 20 per cent and wheel carts 200 per cent.

workers from the farm machinery plant in changshu county made the rounds of communes and production brigades to help repair farm tools. the plant produced more farm implements for the fast expanding double-cropping fields. factories in the hsuchou area in northern kiangsu turned out large numbers of farm machines and tools in time to meet the needs of large-scale transformation of dry fields into paddy fields.

industrial enterprises in central china's hunan province proviced at least 100 per cent more hand-tractors and 20 per cent more pumps in january-february than in the same period of last year. output of chemical fertilizer, insecticide, farm tools and machines also increased. some 10,000 factory workers and technicians are touring the countryside to help repair farm machines and tools. in changteh county alone, 30,000 farm machines and tools have been repaired for communes and brigades.

in southwest china's szechwan province, the chungking iron and steel company and various medium-sized and small iron and steel plants have turned out large quantities of steel sheets, channel beams, medium angle steel, strips and seamless tubes for manufacturing farm machines. the 230 farm machine plants in the province are busy turning out machines. output of tractors, rice-transplanters, diesel engines, water-pumps and other major items has hit an all-time high. the local small chemical fertilizer plants have produced one-third more chemical fertilizer this year than in the corresponding period of last year.

ten thousand cadres, workers and technicians from hundreds of plants in northwest china's kansu province visited 37 counties last winter to help set up farm machine works, build electric pumping stations, train farm machine operators and repair farm machines.

transport workers in north china's shansi province have given priority to the delivery of goods needed in spring farming. they delivered nearly 100 per cent more chemical fertilizer, 20 per cent more insecticide and over 100 per cent more medium-sized and small farm tools in january-february than in the same period of last year. while increasing the output of products needed by agriculture, the provincial industrial departments have sent workers and technicians to communes and brigades to help train operators of farm machines and raise utilization rate.

in east china's shantung province, staff members of the weifang lorry transport company went to factories and

communes and brigades and studied how the goods should be handled to ensure smooth delivery. the tzupo city transport department used to deliver goods to the commercial departments only. now it sends them straight to the communes and brigades for spring farming.

in central china's hupeh province, commercial workers also help communes and brigades develop a diversified economy and implement the principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development." they studied the production plans of the communes and brigades and signed contracts with them to promote the production of tea, tobacco and medicinal herbs.

party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region last winter sent people to study the need for means of production and funds in spring farming. by the end of last year, the region had more plastic sheets, rice-transplanters, small farm tools and other means of production in stock than in any previous year.

INNER MONGOLIA

Women in North China City Take Part in Production

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Mar. 26, 1972)

women of haipowan city in the inner mongolian autonomous region of north china are taking part in industrial and agricultural production.

haipowan is a rising industrial centre. before the proletarian cultural revolution, large quantities of grain, vegetables, industrial raw material and light industrial products had to be brought in from other places. the cultural revolution aroused the women's socialist enthusiasm. under the leadership of the party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels, they followed the examples of the women of the taching oilfield and tachai production brigade, and turned large tracts of wasteland and saline land on the outskirts of the city into fertile fields. then they planted vegetables and grain. they built small workshops and coal-pits by their own efforts. today they run 16 farms, which produced more than 5,000 tons of grain and vegetables last year, and 60 coal-pits and small workshops turning out coal, coke, bricks and tiles, and 100 other varieties of light industrial products and non-staple food.

housewives at the hungchi coal-mine studied chairman mao's works and were determined to act in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. they organized coal-mining and transportation teams, and ran a lime kiln, a brick-and-tile kiln and a tailoring shop. overcoming difficulties arising from limited funds and equipment, they started an open-cut coal-mine with old equipment and material in a short time. with the help of veteran workers, they mastered the technique of tunnelling. they also built an agricultural and livestock farm with 93 hectares of land. the mine has become an enterprise combining industry and agriculture.

a number of housewives at a limestone mine ran a farm on a large tract of wasteland, turning 26 hectares into fields. they harvested 850 tons of vegetables and 8 tons of grain last year. workers' wives of a chemical works have reclaimed 46 hectares of wasteland and turned out 1,860 tons of vegetable and 14 tons of grain since 1966.

nurtured by mao tsetung thought, 91 women in the city have joined the chinese communist party in the past year, and twentyseven have been elected members of leading bodies at various levels.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Comrade Balluku Meets Chinese Ambassador and Military Attache

(NCNA-English Tirana, Mar. 24, 1972)

comrade beqir balluku, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and minister of people's defence of the people's republic of albania, and his wife on march 22 met and gave a banquet in honour of comrade liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, and his wife, comrade ting shan, military attache of the chinese emoassy, and his wife, and comrade wu nao-chin, deputy military attache. comrade balluku had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Chinese Ambassador Gives Banquet to Mark NUFC and CPNLAF Anniversary

(NCNA-English Paris, Mar. 25, 1972)

huang chen, chinese ambassador to france, gave a banquet at the chinese embassy here yesterday evening to warmly celebrate the second anniversary of the founding of the national united front of cambodia and the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces.

present at the banquet were chau seng, minister charged with special missions of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame chau seng; ngo hou, minister of public health, religious and social affairs, and madame ngo hou; mrs. thiounn mumm, wife of the minister of economy and finance; mrs. thiounn prasith, wife of the minister in charge of the coordination of the efforts of struggle for national liberation; and ouk sakoun, chief of the mission of the n.u.f.c. in france.

present also were nguyen minh vy, deputy head of the delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam to the paris conference on viet nam, and madame nguyen minh vy; dinh ba thi, deputy head of the delegation of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam to the paris conference on viet nam; souvannarath saignavong, president of the union of lao students in france; paek youn ryong, representative of

the korean committee for the promotion of international trade in france, and madame paek youn ryong; nguyen tuan lieu, counsellor of the general delegation of the d.r.v.n. in france; and huynh cong tam, deputy director of the information bureau of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam in paris.

in their speeches at the banquet, ambassador huang chen and minister chau seng congratulated the cambodian people and the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces on the great victory they won in the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation in the past two years. they hailed the steady strengthening of the revolutionary unity and militant friendship among the cambodian, vietnamese, lao, korean and chinese peoples. ambassador huang chen proposed a toast to the health and long life of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia. minister chau seng proposed a toast to the health and long life of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people.

a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship prevailed throughout the banquet.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egyptian Presidential Counsellor Gives Farewell Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 26, 1972)

mahmoud riad, foreign affairs counsellor to egyptian president anwar el sadat and special envoy of the president, gave a farewell banquet in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people here this evening.

chou en-lai, premier, and li hsien-nien, vice-premier, of the state council, chi peng-fei, foreign minister, and pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, attended the banquet.

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame sarin chhak, were among the guests.

also present were all members of the egyptian government delegation and a correspondent accompanying the delegation and officials of the egyptian embassy in peking.

the national flags of china and the arab republic of egypt were hung in the banquet hall. mahmoud riad and chi peng-fei proposed toasts at the banquet.

mahmoud riad thanked the chinese government and people for the hospitable reception given to the egyptian government delegation. he said: the chinese people's

welcome to us and their condemnation of the aggression by imperialism and zionism clearly showed their friendly sentiments and strongly voiced their solidarity and support for us.

the counsellor went on: i hereby reiterate to you that the egyptian people are determined to carry on the struggle and fight for the liberation of every inch of their land, and for the liberation of all arab territories snatched by israel with the support of u.s. imperialism. the egyptian people will continue to give all-out support and assistance to the palestinian people in recovering their rights.

we reject all the plans put forward by the united states, which only serve imperialism and its lackey israel; we also reject any plan, whatever its source, which is not based on the liberation of all arab territories and the restoration of the rights of the palestinian people, he declared.

he said: you reaffirmed your support to our just struggle against the aggression by israel with the support of u.s. imperialism, and this has strengthened our determination to combat the forces of aggression.

the unity of all the peace-loving peoples is a guarantee for frustrating the desperate attempts of imperialism to sabotage the achievements of the peoples and infringe upon their freedom and independence. imperialism is bound to suffer defeats everywhere.

he added: your experiences in the struggle against imperialism are a brilliant example for the people of all countries. the chinese people firmly and unswervingly stand on the side of the fighting peoples, and this constitutes a powerful support to the cause of liberation.

he declared in conclusion: after saying good-bye to you in peking, we shall continue to visit other parts of great china and see more of your achievements. when we return home, we will convey to the egyptian people the sentiments here supporting the egyptian people in their struggle for freedom and construction.

minister chi peng-fei said in his toast: for the restoration of the national rights of palestine, the egyptian people, together with other arab countries and people, have publicly declared their rejection of "hussein's plan". this is a heavy blow to imperialism and its lackeys. the chinese government expresses its praise and support for this.

he said: the egyptian government is carrying on a struggle against the aggression by imperialism and israeli zionism. it has announced its determination to liberate every inch of the territories of the arab motherland and is making active preparations for a fight. the chinese government believes that it is impossible to gain at the conference table what one cannot win on the battlefield. we resolutely support the egyptian government in its protracted struggle to recover the occupied arab territories.

he said: we are glad to see that the arab republic of egypt, under the leadership of president sadat, is advancing on the road of safeguarding national independence, territorial integrity and state sovereignty. this is what

no foreign force can hold back. every country, big or small, can certainly increase its national strength and defeat foreign aggressive forces by pursuing a policy of maintaining independence and of relying mainly on its own strength and regarding foreign assistance as supplementary.

he added: the friendly relations and cooperation between china and egypt were established by the leaders of the two governments personally during the bandung conference. the five principles of peaceful coexistence and the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism have united our two peoples. the current visit to china by his excellency riad has contributed to a new development of the friendly relations and cooperation between china and egypt. when you return to egypt, please convey to the egyptian people the cordial regards and militant friendship of the 700 million chinese people. may the egyptian people win new victories in their struggle against aggression.

after the toasts, the band played the national anthems of china and the arab republic of egypt.

the banquet was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship between the two countries and peoples of china and egypt. the hosts and guests toasted the victories of the egyptian people and the palestinian and other arab peoples in their struggle against u.s.-israeli aggression, and the daily growth of the friendly relations and cooperation between china and egypt and of the friendship between the two peoples.

also present at the banquet were:

diplomatic envoys of arab and african countries to china, and ker meas, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to china; and

members of the standing committee of the chinese national people's congress, and leading members of government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china islamic association hsieh fu-min, chi fang, chiao kuan-hua, chen mu-hua, chou hua-min, ting hsi-lin, wang lei, fu hao, yang teh-chung, ho ying, han hsu, ling ching, ho kung-kai, tsui chien, chou chueh, hsiao teh, chang cheng-kuang, chao chun-cheng, wang yeh-chiu, hsi tao-chung, cheng fei, wang ming-chun, liu ching-tang, tan tung and hsing jen-hsien.

Toast by Mahmoud Riad, Foreign Affairs Counsellor to Egyptian President

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 26, 1972)

following is the text of the toast by mahmoud riad, counsellor for foreign affairs to president anwar el sadat of the arab republic of egypt and special envoy of the president, at this evening's farewell banquet:

mr. chou en-lai, premier of the state council,

mr. li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council,

mr. chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs,

messrs. heads of diplomatic missions,
brothers and friends,

we have been accorded gracious reception by the government and people of the people's republic of china since the moment we arrived in great china. i and my colleagues members of the egyptian delegation are deeply moved by it, which testifies to the friendship and brotherhood of the egyptian and chinese peoples.

during our visit, we have seen with our own eyes the tremendous achievements scored by the great chinese revolution in all fields of life, achievements which show how firm are the faith and determination of the chinese people in carrying on construction and fulfilling their progressive tasks.

the chinese government has given us the opportunity of seeing various departments engaged in economic activities, arts and some other fields. what we have seen is a vivid proof of the achievements made by the chinese revolution under the leadership of the great leader mao tsetung.

we have been welcomed everywhere by the leaders, responsible persons and the great chinese people. this demonstrates that the ties and friendship between the people of egypt and china are deep-rooted, while the common anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle has strengthened these ties. everywhere we went, the chinese people's welcome to us and their condemnation of the aggression by imperialism and zionism clearly showed their friendly sentiments and strongly voiced their solidarity and support for us.

i hereby reiterate to you that the egyptian people are determined to carry on the struggle and fight for the liberation of every inch of their land, and for the liberation of all arab territories snatched by israel with the support of u.s. imperialism. the egyptian people will continue to give all-out support and assistance to the palestinian people in recovering their rights.

we reject all the plans put forward by the united states, which only serve imperialism and its lackey israel; we also reject any plan, whatever its source, which is not based on the liberation of all arab territories and the restoration of the rights of the palestinian people.

we have had important and comprehensive talks with mr. premier, mr. vice-premier and mr. foreign minister in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding and in common interest in further cooperation in all fields and in the development of the friendly relations between the two countries in the interests of the arab republic of egypt and the people's republic of china.

i believe that these fruitful talks will yield important results in strengthening and consolidating the relations between the two countries. the visit to cairo by mr. minister of foreign trade of china and its achievements will also further increase the cooperation between the two countries.

your excellency the premier,

your excellency the vice-premier,

your excellency the foreign minister,

during the meetings, you reaffirmed your support to our just struggle against the aggression by israel with the support of u.s. imperialism, and this has strengthened our determination to combat the forces of aggression. the unity of all the peace-loving peoples is a guarantee for frustrating the desperate attempts of imperialism to sabotage the achievements of the peoples and infringe upon their freedom and independence. imperialism is bound to suffer defeats everywhere.

your experiences in the struggle against imperialism are a brilliant example for the people of all countries. the chinese people firmly and unswervingly stand on the side of the fighting peoples, and this constitutes a powerful support to the cause of liberation.

we have come to your great country, seen your brilliant successes and heard about your rich experiences in struggle.

after saying good-bye to you in peking, we shall continue to visit other parts of great china and see more of your achievements. when we return home, we will convey to the egyptian people the sentiments here supporting the egyptian people in their struggle for freedom and construction.

friends, i hope you will join me in raising the glasses and drinking a toast

to the friendship and cooperation of the peoples of egypt and china,

to the victories of the people of all countries in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism,

to the health of the great leader mao tsetung,

to the health of premier of the state council chou en-lai,

to the health of vice-premier of the state council li hsien-nien,

to the health of minister of foreign affairs chi peng-fei,

to the health of the minister of foreign trade,

to the health of the minister of foreign affairs of cambodia and his wife,

to the health of the heads of the arab and african diplomatic missions and their wives, and

to the health of all our friends present here

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei's Toast

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 26, 1972)

following is the text of the toast by chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei at this evening's farewell banquet given by the egyptian government delegation:

your excellency respected mahmoud riad, foreign affairs counsellor to the president of the arab republic of egypt,

distinguished guests on the egyptian government delegation,

friends and comrades,

on behalf of premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li hsien-nien and all the other chinese comrades present, i express heartfelt thanks to his excellency riad, foreign affairs counsellor to the president of egypt, for giving us such a gracious farewell banquet this evening.

his excellency riad and leaders of our government had a full friendly exchange of views on the middle east and other international questions and on the development of the relations between china and egypt. this is highly beneficial to the promotion of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

for the restoration of the national rights of palestine, the egyptian people, together with other arab countries and people, have publicly declared their rejection of "hussein's plan". this is a heavy blow to imperialism and its lackeys. the chinese government expresses its praise and support for this.

the egyptian government is carrying on a struggle against the aggression by imperialism and israeli zionism. it has announced its determination to liberate every inch of the territories of the arab motherland and is making active preparations for a fight. the chinese government believes that it is impossible to gain at the conference table what one cannot win on the battlefield. we resolutely support the egyptian government in its protracted struggle to recover the occupied arab territories.

we are glad to see that the arab republic of egypt, under the leadership of president sadat, is advancing on the road of safeguarding national independence, territorial integrity and state sovereignty. this is what no foreign force can hold back. every country, big or small, can certainly increase its national strength and defeat foreign aggressive forces by pursuing a policy of maintaining independence and of relying mainly on its own strength and regarding foreign assistance as supplementary.

the friendly relations and cooperation between china and egypt were established by the leaders of the two governments personally during the bandung conference. the five principles of peaceful coexistence and the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism have united our two peoples. the current visit to china by his excellency riad has contributed to a new development of the friendly relations and cooperation between china and egypt. when you return to egypt, please convey to the egyptian people the cordial regards and militant friendship of the 700 million chinese people. may the egyptian people win new victories in their struggle against aggression.

now i propose a toast

to the development of the friendship between the peoples of china and egypt and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries,

to the victories of the egyptian, palestinian and other arab peoples in their struggle against the aggression by u.s. imperialism and israeli zionism,

to the health of his excellency president anwar sadat,

to the health of his excellency prime minister sidky,

to the health of his excellency riad,

to the health of all the other distinguished guests on the egyptian government delegation,

to the health of his excellency sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and mme sarin chhak,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of our friends and comrades exclamation

Egyptian Government Delegation Views Sites in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 26, 1972)

mahmoud riad, foreign affairs counsellor to and special envoy of egyptian president anwar el sadat, and members of the egyptian government delegation he is leading, and a correspondent accompanying the delegation, visited a factory, an army unit and scenic spots and places of historical interest here.

the distinguished egyptian guests visited the capital iron and steel company on march 24 in the company of wang lei, deputy secretary general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and chou chueh, deputy director of the west asian and african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry. they visited a chinese people's liberation army peking unit yesterday in the company of chang cheng-kuang, a leading member of the p.l.a. peking units. they were warmly welcomed by revolutionary workers and p.l.a. commanders and fighters.

accompanied by pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, and others, the guests today visited the great wall, one of the ming tombs and the palace museum and inspected cultural relics unearthed during the cultural revolution.

egyptian embassy officials also accompanied them during the visits.

CHINA AND ITALY

Chinese Films Shown in Italy

(NCNA-English Rome, Mar. 25, 1972)

the italy-china friendship association organized chinese film shows of the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" and "the tunnel warfare" on march 23 and 24 at cristallo cinema here to the warm welcome and praise of 1,000 audience.

with a desire to understand new china and their friendly sentiments for the chinese people, the italian audience enjoyed the films with keen interest and great enthusiasm. warm applause burst out repeatedly when there appeared on the screen wu ching-hua getting rid of slavery and joining the red army, hung chang-ching laying down his life heroically for the revolution, and the militia defeating the japanese aggressors.

after the showing, many people stayed at the cinema hall to give their impressions on the films.

a worker said: "with strong militant spirit, 'the red detachment of women' is really a good film which helps us to understand china's past and its today. it is very instructive to the revolutionary people." a woman said: "the film shows the important role played by the chinese women in the chinese revolution. it is a great encouragement for the italian women." some pressmen and teachers described the film as a wonderful combination of revolutionary dance and music, revolutionary content and excellent performance. even if not a word is spoken in the film, it can be understood quite well, they said. some said that they had never seen such a nice ballet film before.

some people praised "the tunnel warfare" as a film showing the tremendous power of people's war. "the people can defeat any strong enemy and win the victory so long as they believe in and rely on the broad masses," added some of them.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Wang Kuo-chuan and Chang Hsiang-shan Meet Youth Activists Delegation of Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox)

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 25, 1972)

wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and chang hsiang-shan, a leading member of a department of the international liaison department of the central committee of the chinese communist party, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with the members of the youth activists delegation of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) led by yoshiharu kadowaki.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of organizations concerned yang kung-su, chen kang, li tieh-ying, tuan yun and tai chih-chao.

Japanese "Haguruma" (Gear) Theater Gives Premiere in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Mar. 25, 1972)

the japanese "haguruma" (gear) theatre gave its premiere of the full-length modern drama "raging waves" here this evening. the performance was warmly welcomed by more than 1,000 workers, peasants and soldiers.

attending the performance were leading members of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army, the p.l.a. kwangtung provincial command and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, including wang shou-tao, chiu kuo-kuang, yeh chien-min and tzu hsiu-lin. during the interval, they met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with leader natsuko fujikawa, deputy leader yoshihisa higasa, staff member naoji iwata, secretary general yoshiaki fujii, and principal artistes of the theatre.

the japanese revolutionary artistes' militant performance drew round after round of applause from the audience. at the end of the performance, wang shou-tao, chiu kuo-kuang and other leading comrades went on stage and cordially shook hands with the artistes to congratulate them on their success and presented them with a basket of flowers.

the japanese "haguruma" theatre arrived in kwangchow from shaoshan by special train on march 23. it was warmly welcomed at the railway station by leading members of the kwangtung provincial and kwangchow municipal revolutionary committees and several hundred revolutionary people.

that evening the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of the japanese friends. the banquet was followed by a soiree given by the kwangtung provincial song and dance troupe.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Commodity Aid Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 25, 1972)

zafar iqbal, head of the pakistan commodity aid delegation and joint secretary of the economic co-ordination and external assistance division, and some members of the delegation, left peking for home via shanghai by air today.

seeing them off at the airport were leading members of chinese organizations concerned hsi yeh-sheng, wei hua-chun, teng yun-hsing and chang hsueh-teh.

also present were agricultural counsellor a.z.m. obaidullah khan and other diplomatic officials of the pakistan embassy in peking.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Government Delegation Arrives in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Mar. 26, 1972)

a swedish government delegation led by kjell-olof feldt, minister of commerce, arrived here yesterday for a friendly visit to china on the invitation of the chinese government. the delegation left here by air this morning to tour hangchow and other places. it will then go to peking for a visit and the swedish minister of commerce will preside over the opening ceremony of a swedish industrial exhibition there.

upon its arrival in and departure from kwangchow, the delegation was welcomed and seen off by leading members of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and departments concerned, including fan hsi-hsien, yen yi-chun and wang cheng-jen. sun so-chang, deputy department director of the chinese ministry of foreign trade, went to kwangchow from peking to greet the swedish government delegation.

arne bjornberg, swedish ambassador to china, karl-erik norrman, secretary of the swedish embassy in peking, and his wife also went to kwangchow from peking to meet the delegation.

lin li-ming, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, gave a banquet yesterday evening in honour of the swedish government delegation. arne bjornberg, karl-erik norrman and his wife also attended the banquet.

Newly Appointed Chinese Ambassador to Sweden Holds Reception

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Mar. 24, 1972)

chinese ambassador to the kingdom of sweden wang lu-ming held a reception at the chinese embassy this evening on the occasion of his arrival here.

present at the reception were more than 200 guests including lennart geijer, swedish minister of justice, hjalmar mehr, governor of stockholm province, ewald johannesson, chairman of the municipal council of stockholm, cecilia nettelbrandt, swedish second vice-speaker of the parliament, h. lundstroem, under-secretary of state for the ministry of industry, lieutenant general p. ljung, commander of stockholm military district, rear admiral dag arvas, chief of the joint service staff of the swedish ministry of defence, and major general d. stenberg, chief of general staff of the air force.

present also at the reception were john mannerheim, vice-chairman of the swedish-chinese friendship association, gunnar bylin, chairman of the communist league marxist-leninist of sweden, ulf maartersson, chairman of the united nfl-group of sweden, swedish friends from various circles and diplomatic envoys.

the reception was permeated with an atmosphere of warmth and friendship.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Deputy Representative Speaks in UN Committee

(NCNA-English United Nations, Mar. 24, 1972)

sub-committee 2 of the u.n. committee on the peaceful uses of the sea-bed and the ocean floor beyond the limits of national jurisdiction met here this afternoon. shen wei-liang, deputy representative of the chinese delegation to the committee, spoke at the meeting. his speech reads in full as follows:

mr. chairman,

the chinese delegation has listened carefully to the speeches made by the representatives of various countries. in their statements, the representatives of quite a few developing countries firmly defended their national rights over the seas and oceans and their natural resources, opposed the superpowers' policies of hegemony and plunder and stood for a fair and reasonable settlement of the question of the rights over the seas and oceans. however, some people have recently echoed the other superpower with hypocritical arguments, flagrantly attacking the

just stand of the developing countries for the protection of their maritime resources and in defence of their national sovereignty and security and openly defending the policies of aggression, plunder and hegemony. in this connection, the chinese delegation deems it necessary to state its position.

at the recent meetings, some people tried to find a theoretical basis for the superpowers' wilful plunder of the fishery resources of other countries. they asserted that fish can live only a limited period of time, that leaving it uncaught will cause unnecessary losses, and that with the catch of fish protein which man needs will increase for the benefit of mankind. under the cover of these fine words, they stubbornly oppose the exercise of any jurisdiction by the developing countries over the seas beyond 12 nautical miles. they even asserted that if this practice is carried out, "the interest of most of the states will suffer", and demanded that "the interests of the states the fishermen of which carry out distant water fishing be taken into account". this means that the superpowers' fishing vessels should be allowed to continue to run amuck on the seas and oceans and plunder the fishery resources of other countries. they claimed that such plunder is meritorious rather than criminal, because it can make a so-called "valuable contribution" to the solution of the question of starvation on the globe. on the other hand, they maintained that it was improper and guilty for the developing countries to take the acts of widening their territorial seas and fishery areas to defend their state sovereignty, develop their national economy and protect their maritime resources, because such acts harm the "interests of most states". it is sheer deceptive sophistry for them to claim as representing "most states" by reversing the right and wrong. the people of the world will never accept such fallacy spread by the superpowers that "it is meritorious to plunder and criminal to defend one's sovereignty".

in order to justify the superpowers' theory for plundering the fishery resources of other countries, those people have further put forth the argument that "fish does not recognize the borders imposed by man". this seems to be very plausible. however, it should be pointed out that fish recognizes neither the 200 nautical-mile limit nor the 12 nautical-mile limit. therefore, this argument can in no way help the superpowers prove their claim for a 12 nautical-mile limit to be more justifiable than that of 200 nautical miles, but can only make themselves an object of ridicule.

in trying to restrict the territorial seas and fishery areas of various countries within the limit of 12 nautical miles, the purpose of the superpowers is not only to facilitate their wilful plunder of maritime resources, but, what is more important, to push their hegemony over the world. in their opinion, a country which first gains control of the sea-bed will control the whole world. consequently, apart from large numbers of ocean-going fishing vessels, they have sent out what they call "research vessels" to carry out activities everywhere and are stepping up the development of nuclear submarines and the establishment of various military installations, using the sea-bed for arms expansion and war preparation. facts are more eloquent than words. no amount of highsounding words about the "peaceful uses of the sea-bed and ocean floor" at the meeting can cover up their wild ambition for big-power hegemony and world domination.

posing themselves as the protector of the landlocked countries, those people are saying profusely that they cannot ignore the deprivation of the right of dozens of landlocked countries to use the maritime resources. this is aimed at sowing discord in the relations between the landlocked and coastal countries and sabotaging the unity among the developing countries so as to extricate the superpowers from their political isolation. however, this is utterly futile. despite the difference of geographical conditions between the landlocked and coastal countries, the countries of the third world are bound together by their common goal of opposing imperialism and colonialism and safeguarding national independence; they share the same basic interests. we believe that all the developing countries will cooperate with and support each other and arrive at a reasonable settlement of the questions between them on the basis of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation. this is borne out by the fact that during the present session, the developing countries of asia, africa and latin america, through full consultation, have reached agreement on a common list of questions concerning the law of sea. this demonstrates the developing countries' desire and determination for unity.

at present, the struggles of the developing countries to defend their rights over the seas and oceans and to oppose the superpowers' maritime hegemony have become a powerful historical trend. in order to attain their aim of world hegemony, the superpowers are exerting economic pressure and carrying out military threats and political sabotage against the developing countries. this can only evoke the stronger opposition of the developing countries and hasten the bankruptcy and failure of the policy of hegemony.

the above facts have further shown that the current international struggle with regard to the rights over the seas and oceans is in essence a struggle between aggression and anti-aggression, between plunder and anti-plunder and between hegemony and anti-hegemony, a struggle of the developing countries and other small and medium countries against the superpowers' hegemony over the seas and oceans. the chinese delegation is ready to cooperate with the delegations of all countries upholding justice and work for a fair and reasonable settlement of the question of the rights over the seas and oceans.

CHINA AND US

Mrs. Edgar Snow Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 26, 1972)

mrs. lois wheeler snow, widow of the late mr. edgar snow, well-known american writer, kashin wheeler, sister of mrs. snow, and christopher snow, son of mr. snow, arrived here by air today for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. american friend ma hai-teh (george hatem) arrived by the same plane.

greeting them at the airport were leading members and staff members of the chinese foreign ministry, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other organizations concerned, including chiao kuan-hua, wang kuo-chuan, chang wen-chin, tang ming-chao, wang hai-jung, kung pu-sheng, chang ying, chang hsi-hsien, cheng chi-hung, su fei, huang kuo-chun, hu hung-fan, shen pei-jung, hsu erh-wei, shan ta-chi and li chung-ping.

also present at the airport were foreign friends in peking frank coe, sol adler and pat adler, rewi alley, hans mutter and his wife nakamura, and sidney shapiro.

mrs. snow and her group left geneva yesterday and were seen off at the airport by chinese ambassador to switzerland chen chih-fang and others.

CHINA AND USSR

Fresh Evidence of Criminal Collusion between Soviet Revisionist Leading Clique and Chiang Gang

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 25, 1972)

news from moscow reveals that the soviet revisionist renegade clique, which in its eagerness stops at nothing in opposing china, has sunk so low as to give publicity to and openly laud chiang kai-shek who has long been spurned by the chinese people. showing interest in the recent "plenary session of the central committee" of the kuomintang reactionaries, the soviet weekly "new times" in its latest (12th) issue reported the session and had the audacity to call the kuomintang reactionaries "the ruling party in taiwan" and chiang kai-shek "generalissimo" and "director-general" who was "nominated" as "president of the republic of china" for a new term. with ulterior motives, this soviet journal even quoted from a western news agency report the chants of "long live the director-general" in hailing chiang kai-shek. this provides fresh

evidence of the crimes of the soviet revisionist renegade clique which, acting against the will of the broad masses of the soviet people, is stepping up its flirtation and collusion with the chiang kai-shek clique overthrown by the chinese people long ago.

overt and covert contacts between the soviet revisionist leading clique and the chiang kai-shek gang began long ago. as early as 1963, the soviet revisionists openly let the chiang kai-shek gang sign the so-called partial nuclear test ban treaty as a "sovereign state". in 1965, chiang gang elements were invited to a reception given by the soviet embassy in japan. the soviet union even sent a "correspondent" to taiwan on special missions for direct counter-revolutionary collaboration with this gang. the soviet press has on many occasions printed the flag of the chiang gang, described china's taiwan province as a "state" and called chiang kai-shek "president". especially since 1969, the soviet revisionist leading clique has further stepped up its flirtation with the chiang gang. soviet diplomats and correspondents abroad had frequent contacts and made friends with the chiang gang's "diplomats" and "correspondents". in may 1969, the soviet revisionist leading clique even allowed chiang gang elements to attend a "world inter-governmental conference on tourism" held in sofia, capital of bulgaria. in 1970, the soviet revisionist renegade clique, seizing the opportunity of u.s. vice-president spiro agnew's tour of asia, referred time and again to china's territory taiwan province as a "state". at the "38th international pen congress" in dublin, capital of ireland, in 1971, a soviet representative chatted warmly with chiang gang elements and extended "regards" to chiang kai-shek.

the chinese government has on more than one occasion lodged protests with the soviet government against the soviet revisionist leading clique's criminal acts of hostility to the chinese people, but the soviet government has ignored the repeated stern warnings of the chinese government. now, the soviet revisionist leading clique has made a new provocation against the chinese people by lauding chiang kai-shek more loudly than ever. one cannot help suspecting that this clique is attempting to take a hand in the conspiratorial activities of creating "two chinas".

the times are advancing and the world is changing. the peoples of the world, including the soviet people, invariably desire friendship with the chinese people. the government of the people's republic of china is the sole legal government of china and taiwan is a chinese province. whoever plots to create "two chinas" in whatever form will never succeed and will be firmly opposed by the chinese people. the chinese people shall wait and see how far the soviet revisionist leading clique will go down this road of hostility against the chinese people.

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COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY DOUBLE-DEALERS

Learn From the Historical Experience of Lu Hsün's Struggle Against Counter-Revolutionary Double-Dealers

by

Wen Chün (聞軍)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 27, 1972)

Great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "Lu Hsün was the principal leader of the cultural revolution of China. He was not only a great man of letters, but moreover a great thinker and great revolutionary." In the prolonged revolutionary struggle Lu Hsün wrote a large quantity of satirical essays and letters of profound thought and fighting style, which recorded an important facet of the history of modern revolutionary struggle of China and summed up the very rich experience of class struggle and line struggle. The brilliant feats of his struggle against the false Marxists and counter-revolutionary double-dealers who infiltrated the revolutionary ranks, which he waged dauntlessly against the tide of the time in the thirties in particular, will forever be a profound revelation and lesson to us.

(1)

In the history of proletarian revolution, great revolutionary teachers have always attached the utmost importance to the struggle against opportunism and all reactionary factions within the revolutionary movement. Throughout their life Marx and Engels waged more struggle against sham socialists than that against any other people. In his life of revolutionary struggle the great Lenin also spent much of his time waging struggle against Trotsky, Bukharin, and Zinoviev. Under extremely complex conditions the great leader Chairman Mao has carried on prolonged struggle for

several decades against the "Left" and Right opportunism of Ch'en Tu-hsiu, Ch'ü Ch'iu-pai, Li Li-san, Wang Ming, Chang Kuo-t'ao, and Liu Shao-ch'i, again and again smashing their sabotage of the revolutionary cause and saving the revolution at crucial moments.

The history of the international communist movement and the history of our Party has demonstrated this great truth many times: One of the essential conditions for winning victory in revolution by the proletariat is that it must wage resolute, unrelenting struggle against the class enemies who have infiltrated the revolutionary ranks. If no struggle is waged against them and their influence is not removed, the revolution will not advance and may suffer setbacks and defeat.

Lu Hsün lived at a time when drastic changes in class relations took place in the Chinese society. He witnessed nearly thirty years of struggle from the old democratic revolution to the Party-led new democratic revolution. During that period the struggle between the two classes and two lines went on repeatedly and the revolutionary cause advanced along an unusually tortuous and difficult path. Lu Hsün witnessed the development and setbacks of the revolution, its victories and defeats, and unions and break ups. In his prolonged struggle against class enemies of all shapes and colors, he profoundly realized that massacres, imprisonment, and oppression alone by the reactionary ruling class would not be able to quash revolutions and revolutionary literary and art movements, that setbacks to revolution and its defeat were more often than not due to sabotage by enemies within the revolutionary ranks.

He said: "Instances of a revolution beating a retreat of its own accord are very rare. Revolutions are finished probably because they are infiltrated by opportunists. In other words, because they are corrupted from inside." So he repeatedly told people that the enemy in the open was not to be feared, but "It is the worms within our own ranks that are to be feared most, because many failures can be traced to them." Lu Hsün was full of wrath against these bourgeois agents within the revolutionary ranks of the proletariat. His hatred of hidden traitors and renegades who informed against their comrades and sold information to the enemy was "far greater than that against the open enemy," because they played a role which the open enemy could not play.

Starting from such experience and knowledge, Lu Hsün constantly warned youths and revolutionary people that in struggle they "should not only be on guard against the enemy from the front, but also beware of spies in our midst who repeatedly change sides," and that they should look out for "poisoned arrows shot from the back." At that time Lu Hsün himself was attacked both from the front and the rear. He adopted the tactic of "standing sideways," so that none of the vipers and monsters who attacked from the front or from the back could escape his sharp Marxist daggers and javelins.

Because Lu Hsün fully estimated the danger posed by the class enemy who had infiltrated the revolutionary ranks, his struggle against the

counter-revolutionary double-dealers was utterly unrelenting. This struggle was waged mainly in literary and art circles and before the proletariat had seized power, but its historical experience has nevertheless universal significance.

Following the increasing development of the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and the increasing mastery by the broad masses of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, in particular, after the proletariat had seized power and established its own dictatorship, the class enemy is more and more adopting counter-revolutionary historical two-faced tactics, by which he conceals himself for a long time and sabotages the revolution in secret. Therefore Lu Hsün's experience of struggle against counter-revolutionary double-dealers in those years is part of the invaluable revolutionary legacy which he has left us.

Those false Marxist political swindlers today who wave a "red flag" against the red flag, who say all good things but do everything evil, and whose mouth is honeyed but whose belly conceals a sword--are they not the same as the "worms" which Lu Hsün bitterly denounced and which sabotaged the revolution from within? Not only so, but because the position and power usurped by Liu Shao-ch'i and swindlers of his type was far greater than that usurped by Chou Yang and his like in the thirties, the former pose a far greater danger to the revolution. They are time bombs planted by our side. "It is the worms within our own ranks that are to be feared most." This invaluable piece of advice left us by Lu Hsün should be a warning bell to make us forever maintain revolutionary vigilance and strengthen our attention to class struggle.

(2)

How can the revolutionary people discern and expose these counter-revolutionary double-dealing treacherous enemies? The experience of Lu Hsün's struggle against these counter-revolutionary double-dealers tells us that the best means of dealing with these counter-revolutionary double-dealers is by "unmasking" them, i.e., stripping them of their wealth of capital for deception and restoring their true colors. Lu Hsün was a past master at the art of unmasking people. He had acquired a rich store of experience of waging prolonged struggle against the "righteous people and superior men" who wore the masks and laurels of scholar, philanthropist, and preserver of national culture. Such experience, combined with Marxism, greatly sharpened his political sense of smell and brightened his vision, thus enabling him to see through, under new circumstances, the ugly essence of the counter-revolutionary double-dealers who appeared in the guise of Marxists, "exposing the true character of the demons who lurked in the shadow of a great banner."

The characteristic of counter-revolutionary double-dealers is their outward obeisance but inward contravention, open agreement but secret disagreement, and saying gratifying things to your face but making trouble behind your back. "In the light of day (they) say high-sounding words, but in the darkness of night they would play tricks of alienation, provocation,

and splitting up." These men always do different things to your face and behind your back. They appear like human beings in the light, but are evil spirits in the dark. They are never open and above board, but always engage in secret plots and play tricks. Lu Hsün called them "men skilled at making trouble."

In the thirties Chou Yang and his gang freely indulged in these counter-revolutionary double-dealing tactics. They overtly called Lu Hsün a "pioneer" and an "authority," but secretly they manufactured rumors, shot arrows from the dark, and launched a rabid "encirclement and attack" against Lu Hsün with the determined object of putting him out permanently. To deal blows at Lu Hsün, they really resorted to all ignoble and shameless means.

Lu Hsün wrote in one of his letters: "For my own part I always have the feeling that I am bound with a chain and that a foreman lashes me from behind back with a whip. No matter how hard I work, I shall get whipped all the same. But when I look back and ask where I have done wrong, he would raise his hands in salute and say politely that I have been doing extremely well, that he has the best affection for me, that the weather today is...Ha, ha, ha!" That is an excellent portrait of counter-revolutionary double-dealer Chou Yang drawn by Lu Hsün.

The counter-revolutionary double-dealers always like to "use a great banner as the tiger's skin and wrap themselves in it so as to frighten other people." When they hold some power in their hands they behave tyrannically and arrogantly, lording it over the people. But when their sinister schemes fail, they will instantly reveal their ugly, true selves. Such men, though extremely reactionary at heart, appear to be highly "revolutionary," so that they are highly deceptive to those who do not know their true character.

Therefore, Lu Hsün warned people against being "deceived." "One must be on guard against those who call themselves 'righteous and superior men,' because their reverse are thieves and robbers." Lu Hsün maintained a high degree of vigilance particularly against those who were "ostensibly radical" and extraordinarily "Leftist." He pointed out that "those who appear to be thoroughly revolutionary are in fact individualistic theorists who are extremely non-revolutionary or harmful to revolution." He urged people to "rip off completely the masks of those who pretend to be something else and who deceive others, no matter to whom these masks belong." This work of "ripping off masks" is in fact a fight to defend the interests of the proletarian revolution.

Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type are the biggest counter-revolutionary double-dealers who "are pregnant with devilish tricks but wear a smile of fairness." Like Lu Hsün, we must be adept in stripping them of their masks and painted skins and exposing their evil, malignant true selves. This is of great significance to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Chairman Mao points out: "In a counter-trend struggle, acts of opposition to double-dealers are worthy of serious attention, because the greatest danger in the behavior of double-dealers lies in the possibility of its being developed into actions of small groups. Chang Kuo-t'ao's history is proof enough."

Organizationally all counter-revolutionary double-dealers must enlist the services of capitulationists and renegades, form groups for private purposes, organize counter-revolutionary factions within the revolutionary camp, hit and oust true revolutionaries, undermine the unity of the revolutionary ranks, and carry out factional splittist activities, so as to attain their unspeakable criminal objects. Serious attention must be paid to their sinister "small group" schemes and activities.

Early in the thirties, Chou Yang and his ilk already formed a small sectarian group in the literary and art circles with the "Four Men" as the core, to create position and prestige for themselves. Regarding themselves as patriarchs of the literary world, they gathered together demons and monsters, formed a blood brotherhood with them, freely worked for an "independent kingdom," and wantonly hit and falsely incriminated Lu Hsün. At times they attacked--from the direction of the ultra "Left"--Lu Hsün who was waging courageous struggle against the Kuomintang fascists under the White Terror, calling him "a straggler" and "a feudal relic." At other times they attacked--from the extreme Right--Lu Hsün who firmly upheld Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the leadership of the proletariat within the united front, accusing him of "sabotaging the united front" and "sabotaging the grand strategy of the state." They deliberately created splits in the literary and art circles so as to serve the Kuomintang reactionaries.

Firmly upholding the principles of Marxism, Lu Hsün waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the sectarianism and splittism of Chou Yang and his gang, thoroughly exposing their crime of "forming a gang to do evil together and dominate the literary world, turning it into a sorry mess" and "craftily sapping the strength of the nation."

In the thirties Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang, and swindlers of their type obstinately pushed an opportunist line that was first "Leftist" and then Rightist. Lu Hsün's struggle against them reflected the two-line struggle on the cultural front. While they were still "assuming an ultra-'Leftist' and malignant look" and "talking loudly of thorough doctrine," Lu Hsün already pointed out that they were "revolutionaries on paper" who would sooner or later become "clowns disappearing at the first sign of approaching danger" or "turn into enemy agents."

True though, not long afterward Chou Yang and his gang changed from the "Left wing" to the Right wing and from being "radicals" into shameless renegades. They openly sold out the interests of the proletariat and turned literature and art completely into an instrument that served the Kuomintang's anti-communist policy of national betrayal. The slogan of "National Defense Literature" was a concentrated embodiment of this Right opportunist line.

With dauntless heroism that went against the trend, Lu Hsün again profoundly exposed and criticized their crime of surrendering to the Kuomintang and serving Chiang Kai-shek, thus effectively and powerfully defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Lu Hsün's struggle against the counter-revolutionary double-dealers demonstrated not only his excellent fighting art of distinguishing the true from the false and unmasking the enemy, but also his firm and unyielding fighting spirit which made him unafraid of enemy encirclement and immune to inveiglements. Lu Hsün adhered firmly to revolutionary principles. He would relentlessly struggle against anyone--even including the ones he had supported--as soon as they betrayed the revolution. Without this spirit of a high degree of responsibility toward the revolutionary cause, it would have been impossible for him to really discern the counter-revolutionary double-dealers or wage a tit-for-tat struggle against them.

Countless facts have shown that the behavior of double-dealers is always linked with that of schemers and ambitionists. Chou Yang and his gang were like that. Swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i's type have freely indulged in sinister schemes and tricks, splittist activities, and revisionism and have consistently resorted to the tricks of counter-revolutionary double-dealers exactly because they were a gang of bourgeois ambitionists and schemers and traitors who were in league with foreign powers.

However, "since they have to oppose revolution, they will not be able to conceal thoroughly their true character." No matter how well the counter-revolutionary double-dealers may disguise themselves, the revolutionary people will be able to see through them by grasping the sharp ideological weapon of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. Lu Hsün's struggle against the counter-revolutionary double-dealers was an excellent example of their exposure by means of using Marxism, particularly by using the viewpoint of unity of theory with practice in dialectical materialism.

(3)

Lu Hsün was able to see through the counter-revolutionary double-dealers not because he had "foreknowledge" or "genius," but because in the prolonged practice of class struggle he conscientiously read books and studied, and as a result had mastered the sharp ideological weapon of Marxism. Starting from objective reality, he was able to see the essence of things through their outer appearances and seize the fox's tail of the counter-revolutionary double-dealers through their constant wavering between "Left" and Right and their ever changing appearances. He himself once said, "It is a relatively good method of treatment for being swindled." He also spent a great deal of energy on "dissecting the enemy in front." He compared not only the words and actions of the counter-revolutionary, double-dealing false Marxists with Marxism, but also their words with their own actions and their present with their own past. Because Lu Hsün had fully grasped the reactionary nature and characteristics of the counter-revolutionary double-dealers, he was able to see the essentially opportunistic character of "pursuit of

private ends under the cover of revolution" of those who labeled themselves "revolutionary writers" and "Communists" or who had even usurped leading positions in the Party, even pointing out that he was not sure that "they were not sent by the enemy."

Facts have completely borne out the Marxist political far-sightedness of Lu Hsün. Engels once said, "We judge a man of course not by his statements, but by his actions, not by his own professions, but by what he has done and what kind of a person he really is." One of the important characteristics of the method of thinking of Lu Hsün as a Marxist was that he consistently attached importance to facts and practice. It was through the separation of theory from practice of Chou Yang and his gang and the contradiction between their open statements and practical actions that Lu Hsün saw their reactionary character.

Since the counter-revolutionary double-dealers had to carry out sinister schemes and tricks and to deceive people, they could not be honest, but had to always assume a "revolutionary" stance while engaged in counter-revolutionary acts. Lu Hsün was adept in observing things by applying dialectical materialism. What he considered important was not the signboard, but facts. He pointed out that some words were "very proper and thoroughly plausible at first glance," but in reality were "empty, high-sounding things, sweetened drugs that can do harm to the revolution," and that "Facts are completely ruthless things which can shatter empty talk."

It was this materialistic spirit of seeking truth from facts that enabled him to see from "the lesson of facts" the essential nature of the counter-revolutionary double-dealers. He maintained the utmost vigilance against those whose "heads were filled with old dregs, but who, concealing this fact, pointed to their noses in a dramatic gesture and said, 'We alone are the proletariat.'" Such people are always "Leftist" in form but Rightist in substance and are "Leftist" at one moment but Rightist at the next. They "conceal" their Rightist substance and try to deceive the masses with their "Leftist" form. Lu Hsün's exposure of "concealment and deception" was extremely profound.

All double-dealers of history who appeared as ultra-"Leftists" always indulged in formalistic things "to frighten people." Since Lu Hsün respected objective facts and was able to see the essence through the outward appearances, he could always skillfully distinguish between the true and the false and expose with iron-clad facts those who displayed revolutionary signboards or freely used revolutionary terms in slogans, no matter how radically or eloquently they might talk. He was able to consider and concretely analyze problems in all aspects and draw a line of distinction at formalistic, absolute things and the like.

Chairman Mao pointed out: "Lu Hsün's satirical essays of his last period are most profound and eloquent and devoid of one-sidedness, exactly because he had learned dialectics in that period." Because Lu Hsün had grasped the sharp weapon of dialectical materialism, he was fearless and all-conquering

in waging struggle against class enemies of all kinds and descriptions. He held the initiative of class struggle everywhere.

The enemies of the proletarian revolution constantly study ways and means of dealing with the revolution. The means they adopt are sinister, perfidious, and venomous in the extreme. One of these means is to induce the revolutionary people to make compromises by means of various false masks, while they themselves would never compromise. In such circumstances, the revolutionary people "have no other course but fight with them." Lu Hsün knew very well that such fighting would be protracted for a long time. Hence he advocated a resolute, enduring stand, favored a "dogged character" and "hitting relentlessly at the dogs fallen into the water," and demonstrated a thorough revolutionary spirit of "refusing to call off the fight without vanquishing the enemy." This is the most valuable experience which Lu Hsün summed up in his struggle against open as well as concealed enemies and from lessons of bloodshed.

In the case of counter-revolutionary double-dealers in particular, because they have a hypocritical side to their character, it will take a course of observation and investigation in order to expose fully the concealed contradictions and before they can be recognized. Moreover, true discernment of their character is possible only in struggle. This requires all the more a "dogged" fighting spirit. Only by "keeping at it without letup" will it be possible to win victory.

Today our learning of the historical experience of Lu Hsün's struggle against the counter-revolutionary double-dealers is required for the prevention of a capitalist comeback and consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is required also for the continuing revolution under the proletarian dictatorship. The law of class struggle tells us: "There is no end to the fighting, and the old pattern will be ceaselessly copied and used." Therefore, the historical experience of Lu Hsün's struggle against the false Marxist, counter-revolutionary double-dealers will forever merit our attention and study.

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LINE EDUCATION

Conscientiously Carry Out Line Education on Scientific and Research Personnel

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 27, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Tientsin, March 26, 1972) While implementing the Party's policy for intellectuals, the Party branch of Tientsin Municipal Construction Scientific Research Institute pays attention to the carrying out of education in ideology and political line on its technical personnel, constantly raises their awareness of line struggle, further mobilizes their socialist activism and creativity, and stimulates the development of scientific research work.

Tientsin Municipal Construction Scientific Research Institute is a general research unit mainly dealing with the study of roads, building construction and building materials. In the course of implementing the Party's policy for intellectuals the Party branch of this research institute not only makes fitting work arrangements for the scientific and research personnel, but also pays special attention to acquainting itself with the ideological condition of the scientific research personnel as well as problems that appear in their scientific and research work so as to have a target to aim at in carrying out line education on them, helps them to carry out ideological transformation well and heightens their awareness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Formerly because some of the scientific and research personnel did not go deeply enough into reality, some achievements they made in scientific research were not needed in production. Grasping this problem, the Party branch organized everybody to study over again such works of Chairman Mao as "On Practice" and "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?", criticized penetratingly the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and idealist transcendentalism in scientific research, and helped the scientific and research personnel to establish firmly the thought of serving proletarian politics and socialist construction. Members of the Party branch, together with the scientific and research personnel also went together to the frontline of production to take part in labor, and carried out investigation and study based on specific scientific items required in the practice of production.

Once, they went to take part in labor at a worksite for the installation of an underground pipeline and discovered through personal experience that the adoption of the trench digging method for laying underground pipelines required not only greater intensity of labor, but efficiency was lower and it also caused damage to the road surface as well as affecting communications and the appearance of the city. From that they deeply realized the importance of adopting a new technique for installing underground pipelines. With the enthusiastic support of leading departments concerned as well as the working people, they studied together with the workers on the construction site a new technique for installing underground pipelines and after repeated experiments obtained successful results eventually.

In carrying out activities of education in ideology and political line, the Party branch of the Construction Scientific Research Institute also pays attention to helping the scientific and research personnel draw a line of distinction between "technology first" and mastering advanced technology for the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and to raising the activism of everybody in going deep into scientific research for the revolution.

For some time, after the erroneous concept of "technology first" was criticized, some of the scientific and research personnel of the institute developed a wrongful tendency of not actively going deep into technical research, and no one paid any attention to the accumulation of technical data. In the light of this problem, the Party branch held many study classes, urged everybody with close reference to reality to arm themselves with Mao Tse-tung's thought, and criticized penetratingly the crimes perpetrated by Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers in severing politics from technology and putting them against each other.

By means of the study and criticism, everybody was able to realize that politics and technology were a unity of opposites. Not placing proletarian politics in command or carrying out ideological revolutionization properly would lead to a loss of orientation and could result in taking the wrong road of "technology first." However, if one would not diligently go deep into technical research for the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, one could not possibly claim to be making scientific research in the service of proletarian dictatorship and socialist construction. The Party branch, in operating study classes for the widespread education of scientific and research personnel, has at the same time also carried out meticulous ideological work on them one by one.

There is an engineer in this institute who after the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of "technology first" was criticized, had the wrong idea of slighting technical work because of his inability to distinguish between the two lines. The secretary of the Party branch thereupon looked him up many times for talks, studied together with him Chairman Mao's relevant theses on the relationship between politics and vocational affairs as well as between politics and technology, went over the Party's policy for intellectuals, helped him to distinguish ideologically between Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and policies of Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of swindlers, let him assume leadership work in a scientific research group and encouraged him to grasp technical work boldly for the revolution.

With the help and education of the Party branch, the line awareness of this engineer was raised, and by diligently going deep into scientific research for the revolution and paying more attention to the collection and accumulation of technical data from various quarters, he mobilized the scientific and research personnel of the whole group to go deep into scientific research for the revolution, and enabled this group to be one that fulfilled the most scientific research items and achieved the best result in the whole institute.

Grasping this typical example, the Party branch summed up in time this experience for exchange and popularization in the whole institute. Because of their meticulous method of doing work, the activism of the scientific research personnel in going deep into technical study for the revolution is greatly raised, and they have universally organized spare-time technical study groups and voluntarily utilized their spare time to study advanced domestic and foreign techniques and energetically raised their technical level.

When definite achievements are scored in scientific and research work, the Party branch of the Construction Scientific Research Institute pays attention in time to conduct a guarding against arrogance and getting rid of complacency education on the scientific and technical personnel and helped them to overcome the feeling of arrogance and complacency and continue to serve the people diligently.

After having successfully carried out research on a new technique of water-proofing by means of four coats of paint, some of the people of the water-proofing research group of this institute became complacent and thought that this item of scientific research had more or less been completed. Grasping the seed of this idea, the Party branch organized everybody to study Chairman Mao's teaching "Man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing," criticized the mood of arrogance and complacency and the failure to take the initiative. Thereafter, the scientific and research personnel of this group voluntarily summed up the experience of using four coats of paint together with workers of construction units. With the help of the workers and after repeated experiments, they conducted further research and successfully perfected a new technique of water-proofing with a single coat of paint, which not only lightened the labor of the workers, but also saved a great deal of construction materials for the state.

In order to enable the scientific and research personnel to integrate better with the workers and receive re-education from the working class, this research institute has also organized "three-in-one" combination scientific research groups with participation by workers, cadres and scientific and research personnel. The Party branch on the one hand teaches the scientific and research personnel to learn modestly from the workers and on the other hand teaches the workers to use the "one divides into two" concept in dealing correctly with the scientific and research personnel, and patiently help them while transforming their world outlook to continue and raise at the same time their own political awareness. The Party branch also directs the "three-in-one" combination groups to give full play to democracy and technology, and urges them to argue boldly and to respect and learn from one another, thus guaranteeing the victorious completion of many scientific research items.

For the past two years, under the leadership of the Party branch, the scientific and research personnel of this research institute, by conscientiously implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and making

manifest the spirit of "self-reliance" and "arduous struggle," have completed 33 items of scientific research, of which some 23 items are already in use in production. They are making contributions in the development of new building materials and are carrying out modernized building construction work well.

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NATIONAL MINORITIES

Conscientiously Train Teachers of Minority Nationalities, Stimulate the Development of Education in the Frontier Regions

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 27, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Kunming, March 26, 1972) Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in Luch'un hsien, Yunnan Province, conscientiously implement Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education and his nationalities policy, and regard the training of teachers of the minority nationalities as an important task to grasp for universal socialist education in the frontier region. In the past several years, they have trained more than 400 teachers of the minority nationalities, accounting for 71 percent of the total number of teachers in the whole hsien. At present these minority national teachers have become a hardcore force for universal education in the frontier region.

Luch'un hsien is inhabited by Hani, Yi, T'ai, Yao, K'uts'ung and Han nationalities together, a frontier hsien where the minority nationalities constitute more than 90 percent of the population. Before the liberation, there was only a single school run by the local tribal chief, and not a single one of the poor and lower-middle peasants belonging to the older generation was literate.

After the liberation, the Party and the state sent teachers over from the mainland and opened a few schools. In 1958, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education, the poor and lower-middle peasants selected a number of their own fine children to fill the ranks of teachers and adopted many means of setting up schools, so that there was a very great development in education. Later, because of the interference of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of education, the teachers of the minority nationalities were all retrenched under various excuses and sent home, and that seriously affected the development of education in the whole hsien.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels, conscientiously summing up the historical experience of the struggle between the two lines in education in the hsien, were determined to train local teachers of the minority nationalities seriously and rapidly develop education in the frontier region. They selected a number of poor and lower-middle peasant children of a certain cultural level who were good politically and ideologically to fill the teaching ranks and set up anew a hundred schools and enabled the children of the poor and lower-middle peasants living in remote mountain areas to attend school nearby.

The CCP Luch'un Hsien Committee and the hsien revolutionary committee have thoroughly strengthened leadership over the training of minority national teachers. Apart from the constant concern shown by the principal

leading comrade of the hsien Party committee, a deputy secretary and a standing committee member have also been specially appointed in charge of education work to study and solve in time problems appearing in the work of training minority national teachers, propagate the significance of training minority national teachers to the consolidation and construction of the frontier region, and constantly sum up and popularize the experience from the training of minority national teachers.

The secretary of T'uanchieh commune of this hsien, by grasping education work personally, has trained more than 80 minority nationalities teachers for this commune over the past several years and enabled more than 95 percent of the villages in this commune to have schools and more than 80 percent of school-age children to attend school. At the same time, political evening schools, peasant literacy classes and other spare-time forms of instruction have been universally set up. The hsien Party committee and the hsien revolutionary committee have summed up and popularized in time the experience of this commune which provided a great impetus to the work of training minority national teachers in the hsien.

To carry out a conscientious education in ideology and political line on the teachers and enable them to be loyal to the cause of the Party's education is a matter of prime importance to the Party organizations and revolutionary committees of this hsien in their work of training minority national teachers. Party committees and revolutionary committees in many of the communes have held Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes, organized the minority national teachers to study Chairman Mao's series of directives on revolution in education and the theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, helped them to raise their consciousness of implementing and defending Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and strengthened their determination to struggle for universal education in the frontier region. The Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in the hsien have also adopted many measures to raise the political awareness and the teaching standard of the minority national teachers. The hsien regularly holds study classes and sends the minority national teachers by turns and in groups for training. The hsien middle school in town has also set up simple teachers' training classes specially for the training of local minority nationalities teachers. The communes also regularly hold short-term training classes and made use of holidays to assemble the minority national teachers for study and tutoring. The production brigades have also established a tutorial network to be divided into sections under the responsibility of Han nationality teachers for providing assistance to minority national teachers and solving problems encountered in teaching as well as to sum up and exchange experience in time. In that way, the teaching ability of the minority national teachers has improved very quickly.

Shih Yung-k'o, a teacher of the Yi nationality of Tungfeng commune, used to be of a rather low cultural standard, and at the beginning experienced a great deal of difficulty in teaching. For several years, by means of the teachers' training classes and the assistance from the other teachers,

coupled with his own perseverance in delving into research and bold practice, he is at present able to teach primary five course independently.

Lu Chia-tou, a teacher of the Hani nationality with the A-k'u Primary School in Hunghsin commune is a demobilized serviceman who had acquired only a bit of culture while serving with the army. In the teachers' training class held by the commune, the revolutionary committee of the commune specifically transferred an old teacher to tutor him and that enabled him to make very rapid progress. At present, he is able to teach classes from primary one to primary three independently.

In the work of training minority national teachers, the Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in Luch'un hsien pay attention to makingmanifest the activism of the Han nationality teachers to the full and taught them to look upon helping the minority national teachers as their sacred duty. Many of the Han nationality teachers are making use of their weekends and after school hours to tutor the minority national teachers and help them with solving difficult and doubtful problems.

In the Pachia Primary School in Weitung commune, Han nationality teacher Wang Ch'un-shuo, apart from tutoring a Yi nationality teacher in his own school also voluntarily undertook the tutoring of three other Yi nationality teachers from two nearby primary schools. He constantly used his rest period to cover a distance of more than 20 li to call on them and give instructions. By means of his patient tutoring, these three Yi nationality teachers who have had only three years of schooling are now able to teach courses at the primary three and primary four level.

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ARCHAEOLOGY

Ancient Stone Implements Found in Central China Province

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Mar. 28, 1972)

stone implements probably dating back to between 200,000 and 300,000 years ago were found in tayeh administrative region in the central china province of hupeh. this discovery furnishes new data for research into the history of mankind at that time and the geological conditions of the quarternary era.

while working on an irrigation and drainage project, peasants of tayeh county of huangshih city in the province uncovered a cave with a deposit containing fossil bones of animals on a limestone cliff. scientific workers of the chinese academy of sciences and the hupeh provincial museum went to the place to excavate the cave. in the deposit they discovered stone implements, including choppers, stone cores and flakes, chipped from quartz pebbles, quartz sandstone or flint.

the scientists estimate that the age of the deposit which included these stone implements, remains of a stegodon (an extinct elephant), giant panda, hyena and rhinoceros is probably the mid-pleistocene period. this discovery confirms that the limestone caves of hupeh province contain abundant ancient cultural relics and fossils relevant to the study of the primitive stage of man.

the scientists are continuing their study of the finds.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

New Industrial Products in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 28, 1972)

a number of new industrial products have been trial-made in china thanks to the efforts of workers and technicians working in the spirit of socialist co-ordination in the mass movement "in industry, learn from taching".

new petrol drilling rig

a new type of shallow-stratum petrol drilling rig is now in mass production at the shihchiachuang coal mining machinery plant in hopei province. this light, compact machine is easier to operate and maintain than existing drilling rigs.

its efficiency is twice or three times higher. it reduces labour intensity and ensures safety in operation.

big aluminium wire transformer

china's first 220,000-volt and 300,000 k.v.a. aluminium wire transformer has been trial-produced by the transformer and electric furnace factory in sian working in co-ordination with other units. the technique of conductor transposition was adopted and new aluminium alloy of high strength used. the new product is smaller and consumes less electricity than other transformers of the same type. it saves a big amount of copper by substituting aluminium wire for copper wire. tests show its performance up to standards.

copper wire of high mechanical strength was formerly used in manufacturing big transformers. to substitute aluminium wire for copper wire, the factory relied on the concerted efforts of its workers, cadres and technicians and consulted scientific institutes and enterprises concerned. it succeeded after repeated experiments. this blazed a trail for substituting aluminium wire for copper wire in the production of big transformers.

hydraulic three-axis monocrystal furnace

a hydraulic three-axis monocrystal furnace was designed and made at a plant in the northwest china province of shensi in 1971. compared with ordinary monocrystal furnaces, it has less vibration in operation, maintains a constant temperature and is equipped with a device of continuous charging. this helps ensure the quality of the products. after their success in trial-manufacturing big monocrystal furnaces in 1970, the workers of the plant started to trial-manufacture a hydraulic three-axis monocrystal furnace in may 1971. combining creativeness and scientific approach, they completed trial-production in six months.

LIGHT INDUSTRY

Amoy Electric Bulb Factory Increases Production

(NCNA-English Foochow, Mar. 28, 1972)

carrying out chairman mao's great principle of grasping revolution and promoting production, an electric bulb factory in east china's coastal fukien province has increased production every year in the past three years, and fulfilled the state monthly production plan for 35 months successively.

although the 1971 state production plan for this factory exceeded its designed capacity, it was still fulfilled two months and three days ahead of schedule.

the amoy electric bulb factory is an advanced factory of the province in the campaign "in industry, learn from taching". for the past three years, the factory has turned out electric bulbs of increasing new varieties and specifications with quality up to the state criterion.

it has also lowered production cost and increased labour efficiency and turnover to the state.

the cadres of the factory go to the workshops frequently to take part in physical labour and do political and ideological work, and help solve problems arising in production. for this, they draw favourable comments from the workers.

one of the machines went out of order last july and the quality of glass became unstable. the deputy secretary of the factory party branch studied the problem with the workers, repaired and improved the machine. as the life-span of the machine lengthened, they saved investment for the state.

before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the factory could only manufacture ordinary bulbs, most of which were of low candle power. but with the vigorous development of the socialist revolution and construction, the factory was required to produce bulbs of new varieties and specifications. the factory carried out technical innovations on a mass scale to solve this problem. by mobilizing the workers, it has, in the past three years, introduced 47 important technical innovations. it manufactured and improved seven sets of large equipment, made a gas producer and a conveyor system to streamline production processes. all this has provided a reliable material basis for an overall fulfilment of the state plan.

with a high sense of responsibility to the country and people, the factory has always paid close attention to quality. it maintains a quality examination system. in the past three years, all bulbs manufactured by the factory have shown a long life-span.

FARM MECHANIZATION

North China Hsien Develops Industry to Serve Agriculture

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Mar. 27, 1972)

local industry in pingchuan county of north china's hopei province is speeding up agricultural mechanization and developing farm production. this is done in line with chairman mao's general principle "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" in developing the national economy.

the county now has 185 small factories and mines producing iron and steel, coal, cement, motors, pumps, bearings, threshers, forage-cutters, crushers, chemical fertilizer and others, over 700 products directly serving agriculture. gross industrial output in 1971 was double that of 1969.

a network of farm machinery repair workshops run by the county, people's communes and brigades has been set up.

local industry has enabled the people's communes to accumulate funds for speeding up mechanization of farming. eighteen communes in 1971 bought 760 farm machines including tractors, diesel engines, electric motors and crushers and 3,500 tons of chemical fertilizer with the funds accumulated from mining.

farm mechanization proved its power in creating the county's all-time grain output record in 1971 despite the serious drought.

in the early post-liberation days, all the county possessed was a smithy turning out ploughshares. under the leadership of the communist party it began to set up factories producing machinery and light industrial products.

the vigorous growth during the great proletarian cultural revolution of the mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, called for more products for farm mechanization.

the county party committee, first of all, gave full play to the initiative of the masses in running local industry by raising their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines in connection with the history of the local struggle. in 1958, guided by the party's general line for building socialism, pingchuan county established a number of factories and mines. annual output of pig iron reached 10,000 tons. with local industry supporting agriculture, the county had good harvests. but these factories and mines were later closed down due to sabotage by the renegade liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. this affected agricultural production.

the cultural revolution released productive forces and promoted local industry and farm production year after year. from its own experience the county party committee came to realize that so long as there is a correct political line and high revolutionary enthusiasm, local industry can be set up and promoted step by step.

pingchuan county concentrated on setting up basic industry. it mobilized the people to tap natural resources, open mines and make iron and steel for farm machinery. the mines are run mainly by the communes which are responsible for 50 of the 54 in the county. the commune-run mines need small investment, give quick returns and are easy to manage. emphasis is put on mining in slack farming seasons and work is less during busy farming seasons. industry and agriculture are thus integrated. the principle followed is self-reliance. liuchiatien people's commune first set up a fluorspar mine by just eight persons and accumulated 12,000 yuan in one year, providing enough funds to open a small coal mine which quickly went into production. to meet the needs of the state, many communes opened copper, lead, zinc, quartz, perlite and other mines which provided the state with 2 million yuan of ore in terms of value in 1971.

the county also gave full scope to existing local industries and without affecting previous output increased new products for agriculture. a county plant undertook to produce bearings for carts, relying on the few workers who formerly repaired clocks and bicycles. the workers assembled seven grinding machines by using waste material and put up a workshop producing 20,000 sets of bearings annually with good quality.

the county party committee organized cadres and workers to study chairman mao's teachings on developing industry and the party's principle of developing heavy and light industries simultaneously and promoting heavy industry by developing light industry in a big way. in expanding production, many light industrial enterprises carried out multiple production while concentrating on one product according to state plan. the value of light industrial production was 21 million yuan in 1971, providing large investments for heavy industry.

while strengthening party leadership and carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies, leading members of the county party committee study the concrete situation, make more investigations, give full scope to the initiative and creativeness of the masses and popularize advanced experience.

FISHING PORT

South China Fishing Port Makes Big Progress

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Mar. 27, 1972)

chapo is a thriving fishing port in south china's kwangtung province.

the port's fish output last year came to more than 25,000 tons, an all-time high. it showed a 36 per cent increase over 1970, and was eleven times as much as that in 1949, the year of liberation.

the fishing port in yangchiang county is now the site of the chapo fishery commune. before liberation, the port had 200 dilapidated fishing boats, and their total annual catches never exceeded 2,250 tons. the fishermen led a miserable life under the exploitation and oppression by the kuomintang reactionaries, fish despots and capitalists.

since liberation, the fishermen have taken the road of collectivization pointed out by chairman mao. they have organized themselves into mutual-aid teams, cooperatives and then into a people's commune which possesses still greater advantages of socialist collective economy. both production and their life have improved steadily.

increased collective funds enabled them to gradually mechanize fishing operation. they bought their first

two motorized boats in 1957. now they have more than 60 such boats whose hauls account for more than one half of the total. the commune and its production brigades have set up repair yards. these yards also assemble fishing boats.

before liberation the fishermen lived aboard the boats with their families. with the growth of the collective economy after liberation and with state support, houses have been built for them to settle on shore. the new settlements have shops, hospitals and primary and middle schools. more than 2,000 children are attending school. the wives of many fishermen work at workshops run by the commune or production brigades, making fishing gear, processing aquatic products or doing other work. they also reclaim wasteland, grow food crops and vegetables and raise pigs and poultry.

the commune party organization runs mao tsetung thought study classes from time to time at which the cadres, fishermen and their families are given education in ideology and political line. this is constantly raising their consciousness of class struggle, the struggle between the two lines and of continuing the revolution, and promoting the progress in fishery and the construction of the fishing port.

WOMEN PEASANTS

Women in Central China Mountains Make Progress in Revolutionary Struggles

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Mar. 27, 1972)

women in the funiu mountain region, a former revolutionary base area in central china's honan province, are playing an important role in both revolution and production.

one of the outstanding women is wang yun-ying, daughter of a poor peasant. she is a member of the communist party committee of luanchuan county and secretary of the peikou production brigade's party branch. she returned to her village in 1969 when she finished middle school, in response to chairman mao's call on educated youth to go to the countryside to receive re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants. she learned modestly from the peasants, studied hard and put what she learned into practice. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, she has enthusiastically propagated mao tsetung thought and joined the other poor and lower-middle peasants in criticizing the criminal attempts of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers and a handful of class enemies to restore capitalism. she is always ready to do tough jobs in the work to transform local farming conditions. the poor and lower-middle peasants praise her. she was admitted into the communist party in june 1969 and elected secretary of the brigade party branch a year later.

interference by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line heldback revolution and production in the fourth production team of the brigade. wang yun-ying went to the team and studied and worked with the members while making investigations. she found that the team had not firmly grasped class struggle and had laid undue stress on side-line production to the neglect of farming.

she organized the cadres and members to study chairman mao's teaching "only socialism can save china", and criticize liu shao-chi's revisionist trash such as "put money in command". this raised their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines and helped them draw a clear line between socialism and capitalism. then the team made proper arrangements of farming and side-line production and launched a drive for farmland capital construction. as a result, wheat output per unit-area in the summer of 1970 was 150 per cent above the preceding year. side-line production also made big progress. the collective economy has been steadily consolidated.

liu shiu-chih is a deputy secretary of the party branch of hsinan county's huangpo production brigade, an advanced unit in learning from tachai. she has done well in leading the brigade members in changing nature.

having the poorest farming conditions in the county, the brigade was often hit by drought and its grain yield was low. the party branch decided in winter 1968 to build an electric pumping station on the south bank of the yellow river to lift water to irrigate their land. liu hsiu-chih was entrusted with guiding the work.

it was first necessary to build a water storage pond on the rocky bank. liu hsiu-chih and some brigade members worked in winter cold and tried to break up the rocks with hammers and chisels. but the hammer and chisel made no more than a scratch. she led the builders in studying chairman mao's article "the foolish old man who removed the mountains", which gave them strength and courage to overcome the difficulty. her hands bled, she bandaged them and went on working. they dug the pond and installed machines in one winter and the next spring.

she then led the builders in constructing two stone aqueducts and 1,000 metres of ditches. they installed 300 metres of pipes to lift water 75 metres to the high land.

the brigade's land is now all irrigated. grain yield reached about four tons per hectare last year, well above the target set in the national programme for agricultural development. the brigade has collective grain reserves and its members enjoy more income. it has also opened a small coal-pit and a sulphur mine, and set up a carpentry shop, a smithy and a flour mill. the brigade had an income of forty thousand yuan last year from its side-line production.

communist youth league member liu shu-min is a deputy head of the scientific group of the yuehtan production brigade of yenshih county. after finishing primary school, she made scientific experiments with the local peasant-technicians while doing farm work. she became skilled in wheat hybridization, in tending experimental plots and nursing seedlings. supported by the party branch, liu shu-min made contrast tests with scientists and technicians who had come to work in the countryside. they used the

method of deep cultivation to cut off part of the root system of wheat plants to decrease their capacity for absorbing nutriment and moisture so as to check excessive vegetative growth and prevent lodging. this helped increase output. liu shu-min modestly learned from the local people and spread advanced techniques. as a result, wheat yield of the experimental plots rose to 5.25 tons per hectare.

liu shu-min and other members of the scientific group also experimented in growing cotton on poor sandy land. they found the best strains, the proper amount of fertilizer and methods for transplanting cotton shoots. they got an average ginned cotton yield of 0.75 tons per hectare on two hectares in 1971.

over the past few years the production brigade has trained 300 peasant-technicians, more than half of them being women. they have played an important role in scientific experiment and obtained high stable grain yields on a large acreage. the brigade's grain yield averaged nine tons per hectare last year.

BUS SERVICE

Peking Bus Crew Serves Peasants Wholeheartedly

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 27, 1972)

a highway bus crew on a 250-kilometre route between peking and mountainous laiyuan county to the west has won the heart of local poor and lower-middle peasants who call them "good workers of chairman mao's".

winding across a difficult terrain and five hill tops, the highest 1,200 metres above sea level, the highway was constructed during the great proletarian cultural revolution to link laiyuan with the capital.

when the crew was formed, kuo teh-kun, the crew leader, led his comrades in studying chairman mao's writings "serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains". they pledged to serve the people well. cherishing a profound proletarian feeling for the poor and lower-middle peasants, who compose the majority of the passengers, the crew works in every way to help them. seeing that the peasant commuters take snacks on the bus and that passengers sometimes need to take travelling pills, the crew has hot drinking water and common medicines ready.

at first the bus followed the system of urban traffic, stopping only at fixed stations. soon the crew members found that this was inconvenient for the commune peasants.

the crew studied chairman mao's teaching "be concerned with the well-being of the masses, pay attention to methods of work" and started to pick up passengers at a beckon and drop them off at request besides the regular stops.

last november, when the bus passed antzukou production brigade, a man ran downhill and waved to the driver, calling: "there's a sick man here exclamation" the conductor immediately went down and helped him put the patient on board. with the consent of all passengers, the bus left the main road and rushed the patient non-stop to the nearest hospital.

on another occasion, the bus carried a pregnant woman from huangan village straight to the laiyuan county hospital. that evening, after checking and cleaning up their bus, crew members went to the hospital to inquire after the mother and the new born baby. next morning, the bus brought the news to the village that both mother and child were doing well. several days later, a big-letter poster of thanks was presented to the crew as the bus passed the village. the happy grandmother clasped the hands of the crew members and said: "you are really good workers of chairman mao's".

the bus often brought medicines, daily utensils and even small farm tools to peasants in remote villages at request. they delivered them to the people who waited for them along the bus route and wrote down in the logbook what they wanted the bus to bring on its return trip.

when the hsichiao village was building a small power station and needed some electric wire and metres, the crew volunteered to help. they bought these things during their rest hours in peking and brought them to the village in time. when the hsichiao peasants announced the completion of their power station to the crew, they added: "its completion also includes the effort of our peking worker brothers."

a deeper proletarian feeling towards each other has been forged between the bus crew and the poor and lower-middle peasants along the bus route. during festivals and new year holidays, commune peasants would wait for the bus and present the crew with pears, persimmons and walnuts. grand mothers would press eggs into their hands. the peasants would insist and the crew members resist, this is what the members of the crew always say: "we can't take the things, but we accept your good wishes with all our hearts. we'll do what chairman mao teaches and serve the poor and lower-middle peasants still better."

MODEL VILLAGE

New Socialist Village in East China

(NCNA-English Foochow, Mar. 27, 1972)

a mountain village in east china has come to the fore as an outstanding example in learning from the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture. the villagers have built it into a new socialist village in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

they are members of the houlou production brigade in lungchi county, fukien province. led by the brigade party branch, they have tamed a harmful river, afforested denuded slopes and changed poor land into fertile fields in seven years of hard efforts. despite serious drought, grain yield in 1971 was 6.6 tons per hectare, a record harvest for the brigade. barren slopes have been covered with trees. the brigade has also set up a livestock farm and ten workshops to process tea, grain, oil-bearing seed and timber. its socialist collective economy is thriving.

the village is situated in the basin of the luoyang river. serious soil erosion silted up the meandering river-bed in the old days. the river flooded in the rainy season and the dry season spelt drought. more than half the local population hired themselves out as farmhands or went begging.

a number of ponds and reservoirs were built after liberation, after the peasants embarked on the road of collectivization pointed out by chairman mao. but drought and waterlogging were not dealt with for good.

chairman mao's 1964 call "in agriculture, learn from tachai" inspired the brigade. the brigade party branch secretary yang chung-yi organized the cadres and commune members to study chairman mao's teachings on the mass line and the experience of tachai. they resolved to transform their area by self-reliance and hard struggle. meetings were held to canvass opinions among the masses on how to end flood and drought. the peasants said that the water conservancy projects had not been worked out according to a long-range, over-all plan, hence the failure in harnessing the luoyang river, the source of trouble.

together with veteran peasants and technicians, members of the party branch made deep-going investigations into the record of river flooding and surveyed the surrounding land. after thorough discussions, a plan was drawn up to cut a new channel to replace a section of the luoyang river.

under the leadership of the brigade party branch, more than 800 brigade members started in the winter of 1965 to harness the unbridled river. the project involved cutting a four-kilometre-long river channel and removing eight huge rocks, some of them measuring 20 metres wide and five metres high. it would cost them 24,000 yuan in addition to a great amount of technical equipment. in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance displayed by the people of tachai, the brigade members made explosives and learned the technique of surveying

and quarrying from the technicians and experienced peasants among themselves. they improvised levels and other apparatuses with locally available material. they saved the money and equipment. more than 50 peasant-technicians were trained in practical work.

the brigade's communists and other members defied fatigue and hardship and vied with each other in tackling tough jobs. all the eight huge rocks were blown up, which provided the building material for the dyke on the new river channel.

after working hard for three winters and springs, the brigade cut the four-kilometre-long channel, which is eight metres wide and four metres deep. it filled in the old channel and created some six hectares of good farmland, and turned 186 hectares of farmland subject to waterlogging in the lower course of the river into fields that give high stable yields.

inspired by the call of the ninth party congress "unite to win still greater victories" in 1969, the brigade members carried on their spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. they put up 14 small reservoirs on the mountains and dug 28 kilometres of irrigation ditches on the slopes so that over 130 hectares of land was brought under irrigation. meanwhile, they improved their farming system and practised scientific farming. as a result, grain yield shot up.

simultaneous with their water control work, the brigade organized special teams to afforest the denuded slopes near by. the first team, composed of 17 women, was organized at the suggestion of party member tsai lan-ying with the support of the brigade party branch. inspired by her example, 210 young women members have joined the afforestation teams. over the past seven years, the brigade, with women as the main force, has planted some 500 hectares of slopes to chinese firs, pines, bamboo and other timber trees and an additional 226 hectares to tea oil and tung oil trees, fruit trees and tea bushes.

the brigade now has nine tractors, 210 rice-transplanters and hundreds of threshers and sprayers, thus mechanizing or semi-mechanizing ploughing, rice-transplanting, threshing and pest control. increased grain production year after year has afforded the brigade grain reserves, and every household a grain surplus. eighty per cent of the brigade members have savings deposits. the brigade sold the state 500 tons of surplus grain last year apart from fulfilling grain delivery to the state and keeping enough for food, seed, fodder and collective reserves.

AGRICULTURE

China Popularizes Sorghum and Maize Hybrids

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 28, 1972)

chinese agronomists have achieved remarkable results in evolving and popularizing hybrid sorghum and maize strains which have helped raise the grain yields in north china and the hilly, dry areas of south china. under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, they have worked with poor and lower-middle peasants and rural cadres to promote a mass movement to develop new crop strains by hybridization.

the agronomists started producing fine sorghum hybrids through the use of cytoplasmic male sterility in 1958. these strains were trial-planted in 1962 and gave much higher yields. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the communes and brigades have carried out scientific experiments on a mass scale. agronomists and peasants broke with conventions of trial-planting the cross strains for one or two years in the same place before they could be tried out elsewhere. they experimented with strains indicating desirable characteristics in different places with different natural conditions and by different cultivation methods. this enabled them to quickly determine their yields and adaptability. various localities have selected a dozen or so cytoplasmic male-sterile lines of sorghum for producing more than 40 hybrid strains. many new methods for breeding high yield maize hybrids have also been developed.

sorghum used to yield two tons or so per hectare. but hybrid sorghum yielded around five tons per hectare, some up to 15 tons. the average per hectare yield of the 670 hectares of hybrid sorghum in north china's hsiyang county reached 6.7 tons. the seven hectares of hybrid sorghum of the kuanchuang production brigade in tinghsiang county gave a yield of 15.2 tons per hectare.

hybrid sorghum gives high and stable yields even in case of drought or water-logging and is well-adapted to poor and alkali soil. the 44 hectares of hybrid sorghum of a brigade in shantung province's chucheng county, though water-logged on four occasion last year, still yielded about three tons a hectare.

hybrid maize generally gives a yield 25 to 30 per cent higher than ordinary maize. the increase may be over 100 per cent under good conditions. the tungfanghung brigade of northeast china's chihfeng county harvested about 11 tons of hybrid maize per hectare on a plot of land. the tungchai brigade in north china's chinhsien county planted four hectares to hybrid maize, which achieved 12.5 tons per hectare.

with the popularization of hybrids, the crop rotation system has changed in various localities. north china used to sow sorghum and maize in spring. now many places there sow hybrid maize and sorghum in summer, in the wake of the harvesting of spring wheat. where

the hybrids are sown in summer, they are inter-planted with other crops to raise per unit yield. the poor and lower-middle peasants of the hsuliang commune in honan province developed a method of transplanting hybrid maize seedlings and achieved 9.1 tons per hectare.

the stalks and leaves of hybrid sorghum and maize remain green at the time of harvest. they are good animal feed.

East China Hsien Reaps Good Harvests for Years Running

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Mar. 28, 1972)

by energetically learning from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, hsiaoshan county in east china's chekiang province has harvested over 7.5 tons of grain per hectare for eight years running. there have been good jute harvests, and per-hectare ginned cotton yield has been above 0.75 tons.

natural adversities hit hsiaoshan in 1971, but the county came out with an all-round good harvest: per-hectare grain yield 8.7 tons, ginned cotton 0.78 tons, and jute, a ten percent increase over the previous year. the number of pigs reached 560,000 head, an all-time high in the county.

these achievements are attributed to the success in improving farmland and reclaiming sea beaches in the course of the mass campaign to learn from tachai.

lying on the bank of the chientang river and along the hangchow bay, hsiaoshan has a moderate temperature and adequate rainfall and grows jute, rice and cotton.

but under the reactionary rule of the kuomintang before liberation, sea and river dykes went into disrepair. tides and floods menaced agriculture and the lives of the people.

liberation brought a new life. under the leadership of the communist party and chairman mao, the poor and lower-middle peasants in the county took the road of collectivization. relying on their collective strength, they launched mass campaigns to repair and build sea and river dykes and water conservancy projects. this enabled the county to make constant headway in agriculture. the establishment of the people's communes in 1958 spurred on the water conservancy campaign. every winter and spring, some 50,000 people battled on the work-sites. they straightened, dredged and widened the two rivers that drain the county, and built diversion works, freeing the farmland from flood and waterlogging. two trunk canals, each 40 metres wide and totalling 80 kilometres long, were dug in the coastal area. they relieve 20,000 hectares of cotton and jute fields from the threat of drought.

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in addition, the poor and lower-middle peasants have cut 57 trunk canals totalling over 510 kilometres in length in the past decade and more. besides 18 irrigation and drainage stations and hundreds of sluice-gates constructed by the county, there were more than 1,800 small pumping stations built by 700 production brigades. thanks to these projects, 80 per cent of the county's farmland has been turned into fields that give stable harvest despite drought or heavy rain.

large-scale reclamation of the sea beaches has extended the county's cultivated acreage by 30 per cent. this is another great success scored by the hsiaoshan people in their mass campaign to learn from tachai.

the silt in the estuary of the chientang river has formed a vast expanse of sea beach. the peasants have proposed time and again to reclaim land there but their proposal fell to a deaf ear owing to liu shao-chi's revisionist line. during the cultural revolution, the commune members began to wrest land from the sea as they closely followed chairman mao's call "in agriculture, learn from tachai". under the guidance of the county revolutionary committee, various communes selected poor and lower-middle peasants experienced in water control to form a group to survey the area and design a sea dyke. these peasants showed an enterprising spirit and, using simple implements, completed their task in a very short time.

more than 70,000 commune members set to in july 1968. frequent strong winds and furious waves posed a serious threat. moreover, the reclaimers had to run a race with the tidal waters and put up tens of kilometres of dyke during the few days in between the two big tides each month.

a strong revetment had to be built to dam the pounding waves. an enormous quantity of rocks was required, averaging 20 cubic metres to one metre of dyke. the peasants opened 53 quarries on rugged hills some 30 kilometres away, and brought one and half million cubic metres of rocks to the construction site by trucks, boats and carrying poles. they overcame one difficulty after another by pooling their strength. thirteen million man-days were put in and over 20 million cubic metres of earth and stone were moved. a massive dyke 65 kilometres long finally went up along the coast of the turbulent hangchow bay to wall off 15,300 hectares of land.

the peasants went on to make the reclaimed land productive as soon as possible. they cut canals behind the dyke to lead in fresh water to leach the saline land. meanwhile, they brought in good soil and applied organic manure to improve the land. as a result, many brigades planted crops on the land the same year it was reclaimed.

over the past few years, the people of the county dug 185 kilometres of canals behind the dyke, set up 200 pumping stations and sluices and dredged some 50 kilometres of the ancient grand canal. this system leads in fresh water from the upper course of the chientang river for irrigating the reclaimed land. large tracts of beaches have become fertile fields. the chaoyang brigade last year harvested an average of 7.77 tons of grain per hectare on some seven hectares and a good crop of rapeseed on another tract of land. it is cited as an advanced high-yield unit in the reclamation area.

three years' hard work has turned the desolate sea beach into a thriving socialist settlement with shops, post office, hospital, factories, shipyard as well as tree plantation and fishing grounds.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Leaves for Canada, USA and Mexico

(HCNA -English Peking, Mar. 27, 1972)

a chinese table tennis delegation left here for canada, the u.s.a. and mexico today for friendly visits at the invitation of the table tennis associations of the three countries.

the head of the delegation is chuang tse-tung, a leading member of the all-china sports federation and vice-president of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china, and deputy heads are li meng-hua, a leading member of the all-china sports federation, and chien ta-yung, council member of the all-china sports federation. there are 13 coaches and players in the delegation. they are playing coach of the women's team lin hui-ching, women players cheng min-chin, cheng nuai-ying, lin hsiu-ying, yang chun and shih ping-lin, playing coach of the men's team chang hsien-lin, and men players li fu-jung, liang ko-liang, ho tsu-pin, chen pao-ching, hu wei-hsin and chiu yen-liang.

the delegation was given a warm send-off at the airport by li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; wang meng, chairman of the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china; chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and leading members of organizations concerned, including yao hsiao-cheng, yu pu-hsueh, li ching-chuan, chao cheng-hung, chang wen-chin, chen pei-min, ting hsueh-sung, teng kang, ting chiao, wang hai-jung, wang tung, sung chung, po ping, chen chih-hsiung, li tung-ming, tien chen, liu yi-ting, liu chi-sheng, wang fu-yung and tsou po-hsien, as well as more than 300 chinese table tennis coaches and players and coaches and sportsmen of other events.

also present were r.e. collins, canadian ambassador to china, and his wife, and officials of the canadian embassy here.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Danish Professor and His Wife Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 28, 1972)

johannes humlum, professor of the university of aarhus of denmark, and his wife, arrived in peking by train today for a study of water conservancy in china at the invitation of the chinese ministry of water conservancy and electric power.

they were greeted at the railway station by leading members and staff members of departments of the ministry of water conservancy and electric power and the ministry of foreign affairs lu ping, lin hua, wang hsuan-chung, li wei-chih and sun kuo-lu.

also present were members of the embassy of the kingdom of denmark in peking.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egyptian Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Hangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 27, 1972)

all members of the egyptian government delegation led by mahmoud riad, counsellor for foreign affairs to president anwar el sadat of the arab republic of egypt and special envoy of the president, and a correspondent accompanying the delegation left here for a visit to hangchow by special plane today.

the delegation is being accompanied by chen mu-hua, chinese vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

the delegation was given a warm send-off at the airport by li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs, pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, as well as more than 3,000 people of the chinese capital.

also present was sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

the national flags of the arab republic of egypt and china fluttered today at the peking airport which was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship between the people of the two countries. the people waved bouquets and streamers and beat drums and gongs to bid farewell to the distinguished egyptian guests. when counsellor for foreign affairs mahmoud riad and other guests waved

farewell to the crowds in the company of vice-premier li hsien-nien and others, the people danced and shouted slogans to express their firm support to the people of egypt, palestine and other arab peoples in their just struggle against u.s.-israeli aggression and support to the people of asia, africa, latin america and the world as a whole in their just struggle.

also present at the airport were members of the standing committee of the national people's congress and leading members of government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china islamic association, including hsieh fu-min, chi fang, fu hao, wang lei, ho ying, han hsu, ho kung-kai, ling ching, chou chueh, hsi tao-chung, tan tung, chao chun-cheng, cheng fei, wang ming-chun and hsing jen-hsien.

diplomatic officials of the egyptian embassy in peking and diplomatic envoys of arab and african countries and the kingdom of cambodia to china were also present.

Egyptian Presidential Counsellor Arrives in Hangchow to Warm Welcome

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Mar. 27, 1972)

the egyptian government delegation led by mahmoud riad, foreign affairs counsellor to and special envoy of president anwar el sadat of the arab republic of egypt, arrived here for a visit from peking by special plane this morning. the delegation is accompanied by chen mu-hua, chinese vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

it was warmly welcomed at the airport by hsieh cheng-hao, vice-chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, chu chuan-lin and meng chao-yu, standing committee members of the provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of organizations concerned chiu chiang, chou wen-chiang, su yun-shan, hsiao yu, ni yen-chiang and ma kuan-sung as well as 2,000 people.

the hangchow airport today flew the national flags of the arab republic of egypt and china. when riad and other distinguished egyptian guests met the welcoming crowds, young people waved bouquets, danced and shouted "long live the friendship between the people of china and egypt exclamation" and other slogans.

hsieh cheng-hao this evening gave a banquet to warmly welcome presidential counsellor riad and other distinguished egyptian guests. hsieh cheng-hao and riad spoke at the banquet.

hsieh cheng-hao said: the egyptian people have unswervingly launched a protracted heroic struggle against aggression by imperialism and colonialism. the people of chekiang, like the rest of the chinese

people, firmly support the egyptian people and the palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggle for the restoration of the national rights of palestine and the recovery of the occupied arab territories.

presidential counsellor riad said: during our visit we have been impressed by the glorious past and the present great achievements of the chinese people. we have witnessed the firm determination of the chinese leaders and people to fight against imperialism and colonialism. we highly appreciate the chinese people's action of opposing u.s. imperialism and zionism and supporting our struggle to recover the occupied arab territories.

the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship. hosts and guests toasted the constant development of friendly relations and cooperation between china and egypt and of the friendship between the people of the two countries.

"Chinese Pavilion Is a Pavilion of Sino-Egyptian Friendship"--Sidelights on Cairo International Fair

(NCNA-English Cairo, Mar. 25, 1972)

for twenty-one days the chinese pavilion at the cairo international fair has been crowded with visitors from morning till evening. when the fair, which opened on march 2, closed on march 23, 650,000 visitors had passed through its doors, eager to testify to the profound friendship between the chinese and egyptian peoples.

the decorations of the pavilion hall itself symbolised the deep affinity between the two peoples. the national flags of egypt and china were displayed in the hall, and inside the main entrance, one was greeted with the slogan in arabic and chinese: "long live the friendship between the chinese and egyptian peoples exclamation" the walls were adorned with large photographs of government and popular delegations which had made exchange visits. one picture showed the meeting between yasser arafat, chairman of the executive committee of the palestine liberation organization, and chinese premier chou en-lai.

gamil abdul, an egyptian youth visitor to the chinese pavilion described it: "the chinese pavilion is in fact a friendship pavilion which clearly shows the close and friendly relations between the chinese and the egyptian and palestinian peoples." many egyptian friends who visited the chinese pavilion expressed similar opinions.

they included the egyptian prime minister aziz sidky, deputy premier and minister of economy and foreign trade mohamed abdullah marzaban and many other high-ranking officials. the first under-secretary of state of the ministry of industry, petroleum and mineral wealth hassan hakem, wrote in the visitors' book: "i visited the

pavilion of people's china feeling proud and happy because it demonstrates the achievements gained by one of our most friendly countries, namely, china. we very much cherish our friendship with china, which like egypt, is an oriental country with an ancient civilization and one which constantly stands by all countries fighting against world imperialism and colonialism and for national liberation and the defence of world peace. i am also impressed by the wonderful exhibits displayed in the pavilion. as a brother and friend, i sincerely wish the chinese people further prosperity and still greater progress."

some of the visitors, who made return visits to the pavilion wrote in the visitors' book in very glowing terms of deep friendship for the chinese people. egyptian worker, abu kholy wrote: "we love china not only for the rapid progress made in its economic construction but mainly because of its constant support for the egyptian and other arab peoples struggling against imperialism and israeli zionism. we will never forget the honourable stand taken by the chinese government towards us when our nation suffered under imperialist and israeli aggression both in 1956 and 1967. in every critical moment, we found our sincere friend china there to help us."

an egyptian army officer, who visited the pavilion several times with his family, became deeply emotional as he told the personnel of the chinese pavilion: "i've brought my family to see the chinese pavilion again and again because i want my children to learn from the heroic spirit of the chinese people who have defeated their enemies and through hard struggle built their country into a powerful one. the victories achieved by the chinese people are a great encouragement to us. there is a long-standing friendship and deep relationship between the egyptian and chinese peoples, forged in a common struggle against imperialism. we pay sincerest tribute to the great chinese people and their great leader mao tsetung."

when the preparation of the chinese pavilion was still under-way wahib, an egyptian architect, visited it almost every day, volunteering to help in the design and arrangement of the exhibition. he even helped the chinese workers in the jobs entailing physical labour. he said, "you come thousands of kilometres to this exhibition in order to promote friendship between our two peoples. i am very happy to do anything for the same purpose." the egyptian government and the authorities of the cairo international fair provided many facilities, which helped to promote the success of the chinese pavilion.

many palestinians in egypt visited the chinese pavilion to express their militant friendship with the chinese people.

among the exhibits were some fine works of art, including porcelain figurines, wood and stone carvings displaying heroic palestinian guerrillas. these exhibits had a special attraction for the palestinian friends. mohamed aly, a fateh fighter, said: "from these skillful and artistic objects, created by chinese artists, we can see the deep revolutionary feelings of the

chinese people towards our palestinian people and the strength of the militant friendship which links our two peoples together. with such a sincere friend as china, we are even more confident and determined to continue our revolution till victory."

many palestinian visitors expressed their deep respect for the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao.

the pavilion is closed, but the friendship between the chinese, the egyptian and other arab peoples, like the nile flows on forever.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chou En-lai and Wang Kuo-chuan Meet Aiichiro Fujiyama

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 28, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, this evening met with aiichiro fujiyama, diet member of the japanese liberal democratic party and former foreign minister of japan, and his secretaries tamotsu yamamoto and fumio saito. premier chou en-lai and wang kuo-chuan had a friendly conversation with aiichiro fujiyama.

present at the meeting and conversation were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including wang hsiao-yun, hsiao hsiang-chien, chin su-cheng, shan ta-chi, wang hsiao-hsien, chou pin, chiang pei-chu and chao chun-sheng.

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Kuo Mo-jo and Wang Kuo-chuan Meet Aiichiro Fujiyama

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 28, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, and wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with aiichiro fujiyama, diet member of the japanese liberal democratic party and former foreign minister of japan.

present on the occasion were:

his secretaries tamotsu yamamoto and fumio saito; and

leading members of chinese organizations concerned wang hsiao-yun, hsiao hsiang-chien and chin su-cheng.

Kuo Mo-jo and Wang Kuo-chuan Meet Former Diet Member of Japanese Socialist Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 27, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, and wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with haruo okada, former diet member of the japanese socialist party, and his assistant isao otsuka.

present were leading members of organizations concerned, wang hsiao-yun, hsiao hsiang-chien and lin po.

Japanese Friends Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 28, 1972)

japanese friends nobuyuki araki and his wife hisayo araki arrived here by air today.

they were greeted at the airport by leading members and staff members of chinese organizations concerned yang kung-su, hsu chung-ching, li tieh-ying, tai chih-chao and chen hui-chuan.

they came to china on march 22 for a friendly visit on invitation and toured kwangchow, hangchow and shanghai before coming to peking.

Kansai Headquarters of JITPA Gives Cocktail Party for Chinese Survey Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 27, 1972)

the kansai headquarters of the japan international trade promotion association gave a cock-tail party on march 24 in honour of the chinese chemical fibre survey group for its visit to japan, according to a tokyo report.

present at the party were more than 300 people including seimin miyazaki, director general of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) headquarters, teiji hagiwara, managing director of the japan-china international trade promotion association, noted personages of various circles and responsible members of organizations concerned.

shonai morii, acting chairman of the kansai headquarters of the japan international trade promotion association, said in his welcome speech: "the demand for the normalization of japan-china relations has now become an imminent and realistic issue which no force can obstruct. to push ahead the campaign effectively and rapidly, with those enterprises as the centre which support the three political principles regarding relations between japan and china, the principle of inseparability of politics and economics and china's four conditions in trade with japan, the japanese economic circles must unite as one, establish a sound system and do their utmost to realize the normalization of japan-china relations.

shonai morii condemned the shameless provocations against the chinese chemical fibre survey group made by a handful of japanese rightists under the manipulation of the japanese reactionaries.

Li cheng-kuang, leader of the chinese group, in a reply speech expressed sincere thanks to japanese friends for their warm reception and welcome.

a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the party.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Red Flower of China-Korea Friendship in Bloom on Banks of Yalu River

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Mar. 26, 1972)

following are a few of the many beautiful stories about the profound friendship between the chinese and korean peoples on the banks of the yalu river, reported by the "rodong sinmun" recently.

not long ago, a chinese truck fully loaded with coal sank into water when the ice gave way under its wheels.

on learning this, the farmers of chukjon-ri co-op in huchang county, chagang province immediately drove cars and ox-carts to the scene. at the same time, some chinese comrades on the other side of the river also came up. joint efforts were made to help the truck out. the ice then started melting and it was difficult to move the truck even a bit. they fastened a rope to the truck, and with the help of a tractor succeeded in pulling the truck on to the bank.

in the rafting season last year, kim gi hwan, a worker of the korean yalu rafting office, got seriously wounded in his foot when he was rafting to chungdok-ri, chunggang county.

a chinese comrade on the opposite bank happened to see this. he immediately gave the first aid to him and sent the wounded by car to the linkiang county hospital, chilin province. with careful treatment by the chinese medical workers, kim gi hwan's wound was rapidly healed. on the day when he left the hospital, he expressed heartfelt thanks to the chinese comrades, who, with a touch of regret at parting, said, "that's what we should do." kim gi hwan left there with deep friendship between the korean and chinese peoples which is just like the yalu river flowing from generation to generation.

one day last summer, pak gwan hu and four other comrades of the korean yalu rafting office found that a boy had fallen into the river. the situation was critical.

they jumped into the raging river without hesitation and battled the fierce waves, swimming straight towards the boy.

they saved the boy at last, carried him to their house and put him at rest. the next day they took the chinese boy (named yuan shou-jung) across the river.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan President's Special Envoy Arrives in Peking After Visit to Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 27, 1972)

abdul hafeez pirzada, minister of education and provincial co-ordination and special envoy of president zulfikar ali bhutto of the islamic republic of pakistan, arrived here by special plane this afternoon for a friendly visit to china after his visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

he was welcomed at the airport by liu hsi-yao, a leading member of the scientific and educational group under the state council, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, han hsu, director of the protocol department, and yeh cheng-chang, deputy director of the asian affairs department, of the foreign ministry.

also present were k.m. kaiser, pakistan ambassador to china; hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china; ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china; and ker meas, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to china.

liu hsi-yao and han nien-lung gave a banquet this evening in honour of minister pirzada. among the guests were ambassadors k.m. kaiser, hyun jun keuk, ngo thuyen and ker meas. also present were leading members of chinese organizations concerned including chou pei-yuan, han hsu, yeh cheng-chang, liu feng and wang hsiao-yi. liu hsi-yao and pirzada proposed toasts at the banquet which was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship. they expressed the hope that the friendship between the chinese and pakistan people and the friendly relations between the two countries would develop constantly.

Chou En-lai, Han Nien-lung and Liu Hsi-yao Meet Pakistan President's Special Envoy Abdul Hafeez Pirzada

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 27, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and liu hsi-yao, a leading member of the scientific and educational group under the state council, this evening met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with abdul hafeez pirzada, minister of education and provincial co-ordination and special envoy of president zulfikar ali bhutto of the islamic republic of pakistan.

present were k.m. kaiser, pakistan ambassador to china, and bakhtiar ali, counsellor, and syed abul hasan, staff member, of the pakistan embassy here.

also present were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned han hsu, yeh cheng-chang, chi chao-chu, chang han-chih, shao chiung-chu and hu chien-wen.

Pakistan Presidential Special Envoy Sees Modern Revolutionary Ballet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 28, 1972)

abdul hafeez pirzada, minister of education and provincial coordination and special envoy of president zulfikar ali bhutto of the islamic republic of pakistan, this evening attended a performance of the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl". k. m. kaiser, pakistan ambassador to china, and his wife and officials of the pakistan embassy here also attended the performance.

accompanying the pakistan guests at the performance were liu hsi-yao, a leading member of the scientific and educational group under the state council; han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and yeh cheng-chang, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine Banking and Trading Group Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 27, 1972)

the five-member banking and trading group of the philippines with corban alabado, lawyer and ship merchant, as the head, left here today to tour shanghai and kwangchow before leaving for home.

the group came to peking on march 23. during its stay here, it visited the capital iron and steel company and a people's commune and had contacts with chinese trading and banking circles. the guests were feted by li chuan-chung, a leading member of the head office of the china international travel service.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Industrial Management Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 28, 1972)

a 40-member swedish industrial management delegation headed by kurt-allan belfrage, chairman of the general export association of sweden, arrived here by air today for a visit to china at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the host organization, and cheng chi-hsien, han fang-yu, chang yu-pin and shen lien-chun, leading members of chinese organizations concerned.

arne bjornberg, swedish ambassador to china, and his wife and officials of the swedish embassy in peking were also present.

Swedish Table Tennis Team Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 28, 1972)

a swedish table tennis team (b) led by allan eriksson, vice-president of the swedish table tennis association, arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to china upon invitation.

the members of the team are: borje bergqvist, captain, and men players kent nilsson, tommy andersson and kjell hellstrom.

the team was greeted at the airport by sung chung, acting president of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china, and leading members of organizations concerned lin chen, yu chun, jen chao and huang chao-nsuan, as well as chinese table tennis coaches and players.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Press-Office of Swiss National Association of Physical Education Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Mar. 28, 1972)

hugo steinegger, press officer of the swiss national association of physical education, left here for home by air today at the conclusion of his friendly visit to china.

the swiss guest arrived in peking on march 21 and came to shanghai on march 26. in peking, he viewed sports facilities and historical sites and was honoured at a dinner given by the all-china sports federation. jean cuendet, charge d'affaires ad interim of the swiss embassy in china, was also a guest at the dinner. also present at the dinner were leading members of the physical culture and sports commission and organizations concerned including yu pu-hsueh and tsou po-hsien.

CHINA AND US

Keng Piao Meets and Fetes US Black Panther Party Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 27, 1972)

keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, today met with and gave a dinner in honour of all members of the u.s. black panther party delegation led by raymond hewitt and emory douglas, leaders of the black panther party. he had a warm, friendly conversation with them.

present at the meeting and dinner were leading members and staff members of chinese organizations concerned feng hsuan, liu hung-hsien, li hsiao-pai, hsing chu-fang, lin tang, lin chen, yang hui, tai sheng-pu, lao yuan-hui and yao shih-ken.

Premier Chou En-lai and Comrade Teng Ying-chao Call on Mrs. Snow

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 27, 1972)

premier chou en-lai and comrade teng ying-chao called on mrs. lois wheeler snow, widow of the late mr. edgar snow this afternoon. they extended cordial regards to mrs. snow and had a friendly conversation with her.

present on the occasion were:

kashin wheeler, sister of mrs. snow, and christopher snow, son of mr. snow; and

kung pu-sheng, shen pei-jung and hsu erh-wei.

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FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Elevate Understanding, Strengthen Leadership and Teach Foreign Languages Well

by

Foreign Language Instruction Investigation Group
of the Education Bureau of Shanghai Municipality

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 25, 1972)

In May 1969, Yunnan Chung Road Primary School, Huangp'u ch'ü, Shanghai municipality, started its English language instruction from the 4th grade. After nearly three years' practice, some experience has been gradually acquired in the reform of foreign language teaching.

Fully Realize the Important Meaning of Foreign Language Instruction

When the foreign language course was first set up, some of the members of the leadership of the school had such ideas as "it is difficult to exercise leadership when we do not have any professional knowledge of the subject," "let us wait until other schools have accumulated experience in this respect," etc. This had a certain bad effect on foreign language instruction. Upon discovering this situation, the leadership of the school realized that the cause of such a problem in foreign language teaching lay in the leadership. Thus the leadership squad of the school listened to the criticism of the masses extensively, repudiated such erroneous ideas as "it is difficult to exercise leadership when we do not know any foreign language" in conjunction with the repudiation of revisionism and rectification campaign, and resolved to follow Chairman Mao's series of brilliant instructions concerning educational revolution and to teach foreign language well.

Soon after the foreign language course was set up, some of the teachers were afraid of difficulties. They said: "We must teach Chinese well before we can teach English." Many students thought: "There is nowhere to use English after we have learned it." In view of such erroneous ideas as "foreign languages are difficult to teach," "foreign languages are useless," etc., the leadership squad of the school invited old workers to recall past bitterness and think about present sweetness so as to give the teachers and students education. In the meantime, pedicab workers of the international service team came to tell the teachers and students how they learned foreign languages assiduously for the sake of the revolution. Old master workers of the workers' Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team also practiced together with the teachers and students, took part in the teachers' preparation work, and helped the students with their studies. In this way, examples were set for the teachers and students to follow.

The leadership of the school did not solve foreign language problems of "usefulness" or "uselessness," "ease of teaching" or "difficulty in teaching," etc., as such. Instead, it guided all to know the problems by raising them to the level of ideology and political line and radically roused the broad masses of teachers and students to teach and learn foreign languages well for the sake of the revolution. Several teachers of the foreign language group of the school studied hard, made research on teaching materials, prepared their lessons seriously, and conducted experiments enthusiastically. Some of them even made use of after-school hours to help the foreign language teams with their activities and gave lessons to students at their homes. This greatly increased the students' enthusiasm for learning the foreign language. In this way, some of the students who were considered "unsuitable for foreign language study" elevated their understanding and scored greater and greater achievements in learning the foreign language for the sake of the revolution.

Using Chairman Mao's Philosophical Thought To Solve Correctly the Problem of Training in the "Fundamentals" of the Foreign Language

In the practice of teaching the foreign language, some of the foreign language teachers at first dared not grasp training in "fundamentals," fearing that grasping of "fundamentals" would bring about a comeback of the revisionist educational thinking of "intellectual education first." Later everybody studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Language can be learned only through hard work," and realized that grasping of training in "fundamentals" should not be considered "intellectual education first." As long as we have a correct political orientation, grasping of training in "fundamentals" not only would not lead us back to the old road, but on the contrary would enable us to serve the proletariat even better. In the course of practice, they repudiate the past revisionist educational method of "'fundamentals' first" as well as overcome the current tendency of not grasping training in the "fundamentals" of the foreign language. In this respect, they pay attention to settling the following questions:

(1) The question of how to handle the relation between "listening, speaking, reading, writing and translating":

The teachers hold that for beginners of a foreign language, the principal contradiction is "listening." The language must be heard often before the student can speak it by imitation. Without being able to "listen" and "speak," it will be impossible for the student to "read, write and translate." However, "listening and speaking" must not be grasped at the expense of "reading, writing and translating." Elevation of the ability of reading and writing must be coordinated organically with "listening and speaking." Writing must still be stressed and the habit of spelling and writing down new words must be cultivated from the very beginning. This is the only way to increase the speed and improve the quality of learning.

The standard of teaching in the four classes of the 7th grade in this school was at first about the same. Later, in two of the classes training in "listening and speaking" was stepped up but in the other two classes "listening, speaking, reading and writing" were emphasized evenly. At the end of the term, the difference became very great. Students of the former two classes learned to understand relatively more words used in the classroom and could also speak some phrases of everyday use. In the meantime, the atmosphere of learning became more lively, the standard of writing, spelling and dictation was correspondingly raised and results of examination were also better. However, in comparison with the students of the former classes, those of the latter relatively lagged behind.

(2) The question of teaching of phonetics:

Proper arrangements for phonetics instruction have an important bearing on the development of the work of teaching. International phonetic symbols have to be taught. But a beginner of the English language had to learn the alphabet of 26 letters in written and printed forms and in small case and capitals, which meant 104 different letters in all. If he has to learn another 40 or 50 phonetic symbols at the same time without consideration to priority, contradictions would become too concentrated and he will find the going difficult. Furthermore, he is also liable to confuse the shape and sound of many letters and symbols.

Therefore, in the experimental stage of the beginners' class, 4th grade, the teachers emphasized the grasping of correct pronunciation, spelling and reading of the letters and did some suitable writing exercises. Then, beginning from the third term, after the students had studied two books of English, built up a sufficiently large vocabulary and knowledge about the language, international phonetic symbols were taught. In the teaching of phonetic symbols, the students were only required to recognize and pronounce them.

(3) The question of how to use teaching materials:

The teachers hold that existing textbooks must be fully utilized and, in the meantime, they must also compile some teaching materials with regard to the situation and according to current needs. This could help to make the teaching of the foreign language serve the purpose of transforming the students' ideological make-up and serve the three great revolutionary movements. In the meantime, this could also deepen the students' understanding of certain grammatical concepts.

Practice during the past two years or so has demonstrated that the use of Chairman Mao's philosophical thought to grasp the repeated practice and training of the "fundamentals" of the foreign language is an important factor in elevating the students' standard of the foreign language. In the English composition examination at the end of last term, the students as a whole could compose 15 to 20 short English sentences; and better students could compose 40 to 50 sentences. Thus they scored good results.

Developing Practice Activities and Increasing the Ability of Application

To combine the teaching of the foreign language with the three great revolutionary practices, to raise the students' ideological consciousness and to consolidate the achievements of classroom teaching, the teachers have also developed the following practice activities:

(1) Organization of lesson preparation groups comprising the school leadership, teachers and little red soldiers to let the students take part in the practice of teaching so as to elevate themselves in the course of practice. This practice also enables the teachers to listen to the students' views and demands and to discover the students' problems arising in the course of grasping grammatic rules, to be used as a guide for teaching.

(2) Operation of little red soldiers' foreign language broadcasting station: More than 20 Little Red Soldiers are enlisted to work in a broadcasting station. The programs of the broadcasts, which are closely linked with the situations at home and abroad and with various struggles and the students' condition of study, consist of lessons on revolutionary songs, extollment of good people and good deeds, etc. During the visit to Shanghai by honored guests from Vietnam, the broadcasting station broadcast a special program: "We Have Friends All Over the World." In addition to directly receiving education concerning the world situation, some of the students also succeed in learning the foreign language from the broadcasts and elevate their standard of reading aloud. To improve their broadcasting programs, the little broadcasters study assiduously and make full preparation. They said: "Such a way of study is good. We can remember the language well and we can use it."

(3) Establishment of a Little Red Soldiers' foreign language detachment: So far 64 Little Red Soldiers have put out 18 programs in foreign languages, many of which were produced and put on the air by the

Little Red Soldiers themselves. Those who learned the foreign language well could perform five- or six-minute-long foreign language poetry recitals by themselves. Sometimes they went out of the school to do propaganda work. In this way, foreign language detachment activities elevate their foreign language standard as well as enrich their after-class life.

(4) Publication of "Little Red Soldiers' war bulletin": Some 20 issues including "Celebration of the Party's Birthday" and "Spend the Summer Vacation Well" have been published. This consolidates the results of teaching and cultivates the students' writing ability.

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Adopt Varied Methods To Improve the Standard of Foreign Language Teachers

by

Teachers' Red and Expert Institute of P'ut'o Ch'ü, Shanghai Municipality

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 25, 1972)

There are now 258 foreign language teachers in P'ut'o ch'ü, Shanghai municipality. Following Chairman Mao's teaching, "The question of reform in teaching is mainly a question of teachers," this ch'ü grasped the work of the teachers' further political and professional training by various means during the past two years including the launching of training classes, spare-time study classes, teaching and research activities, etc. Certain achievements have been scored in this work and the teachers' political-ideological consciousness and professional standard in teaching are elevated to different degrees.

(1) Short-term training for teachers of relatively low professional standard to help them elevate their professional standard and strengthen their confidence in teaching well:

When foreign language courses were first set up, only a small number of teachers responsible for foreign language instruction had had special foreign language training; most of them had a relatively low professional standard in foreign languages. Many of them had indeed studied a foreign language more or less perfectly, but they had never taught foreign language before. Moreover, their confidence in teaching foreign languages well was weakened by the influence of such ideas as the "theory that foreign languages are useless" and the "theory that foreign languages are special."

To guarantee the extensive establishment of foreign language courses, we must step up political and ideological education for these foreign language teachers as well as promptly help them to overcome their professional difficulties. In 1969 and 1970 P'ut'o ch'ü operated three foreign language teachers' training classes to give short-term training to teachers of low professional standards. Students' foreign language texts were used as basic teaching material but appropriate relevant materials were also used. The principal aim of the first two classes were to train the teachers to start the foreign language classes and the teachers attended classes for half a day away from their teaching jobs. Personnel from the East China Teachers' University and the Shanghai Railroad Institute, etc., were invited to teach the teachers basic knowledge in foreign languages required in language instruction. A total attendance of 400 was recorded in these classes for teachers who later returned to their schools to help set up foreign language courses. However, after a period of practice in teaching, some of the teachers still had difficulties in teaching because of their relatively low professional standard.

Thus a training class was set up for the third time to give spare-time training (half a day per week) to these teachers. Some of the backbone foreign language teachers were also called on to attend these classes so that collective preparation groups could be organized, in which teachers of higher standards helped those of lower standards and they studied together problems encountered in foreign language instruction. After half a year of study, the professional standards of these teachers were elevated.

In all three training classes, education in ideology and the political line was emphasized and the teachers were organized to develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation penetratingly. Pedicab workers of the international service team and poor and lower-middle peasant teachers were invited to introduce their experience in learning foreign languages assiduously. In this way, concentrated training increased the teachers' confidence in teaching foreign languages well and improved their professional standards.

(2) Organization of ch'ü-wide foreign language teachers' spare-time study classes for the solution of common problems encountered in foreign language instruction:

Foreign language teachers of the entire ch'ü are put together during their spare time and holidays according to the principle of concentration and dispersion to help them elevate their teaching standards further. During ordinary times, they generally gather for half a day per week. During the first half of 1971, P'ut'o ch'ü put all primary school foreign language teachers in the ch'ü together during their spare time and operated study classes for them. Teachers of the Shanghai Teachers' Institute were invited to help with the instruction. The principal aim was to teach the teachers phonetics but grammar was also taught where necessary. This method helped the teachers to solve their problems but did not affect their normal teaching work, therefore it was warmly welcomed by them.

During winter and summer vacations, all foreign language teachers in the ch'ü were put together to attend study classes which lasted for three to five days. During the winter and summer vacations of the past two years, all foreign language teachers in the ch'ü were organized to exchange teaching experience. To these gatherings, personnel of related departments were invited to give their ideas of the compilation of new teaching materials and discuss arrangements for the new term. This method was favorable for enhancing achievements, correcting mistakes, clarifying the orientation and elevating the quality of teaching; therefore it provided the teachers with a good opportunity to engage in further professional studies.

In the meantime, every primary school throughout the ch'ü was hooked up with a middle school which provided teachers to assist primary school teachers for half a day per week. This method brought about good results because the primary school teachers could obtain assistance to solve promptly the problems which they encountered in the course of teaching.

(3) Organization of foreign language teaching reform groups to develop teaching reform activities regularly and elevate the quality of foreign language teaching incessantly:

During the past two years, primary school foreign language teaching reform groups were set up, in which all foreign language teachers from every neighborhood throughout P'ut'o ch'ü participated. In the meantime, a central foreign language teaching reform group in which responsible persons of the neighborhood foreign language teaching reform groups participated, was organized in the ch'ü. The ch'ü teaching reform group and neighborhood teaching reform groups held one activity every two weeks. The principal aim of these activities was to develop study and practice with regard to problems concerning trends in foreign language teaching.

For instance, during one period of time when many teachers held the purely professional viewpoint, the neighborhood teaching reform groups organized the teachers promptly under the centralized leadership of the ch'ü to conduct discussion and practice extensively on the question of how to use Mao Tse-tung's thought to command foreign language teaching. Later, a lecture was given at Kuanghsin No. 2 Primary School on experiments in teaching reform. These teaching reform activities enabled most of the teachers to realize more clearly that political and ideological education must be combined with foreign language teaching organically.

During the past two years the following questions were also discussed during teaching reform activities in this ch'ü: The question of how to develop revolutionary mass repudiation and criticism penetrating in foreign language teaching; the question of how to combine foreign language teaching with the three great revolutionary movements to serve proletarian politics. These activities deepened the foreign language teachers' understanding of Chairman Mao's ideas concerning educational revolution and promoted teaching reform in foreign language instruction.

In addition, the groups also sent the teachers to fraternal schools to study and listen to lectures, exchange experience and watch films dubbed in foreign languages.

(4) Grasping examples well and using the points to push the whole area forward:

Related departments in P'ut'o ch'ü pay relatively great attention to the grasping of examples. They sum up the experience of some schools in foreign language teaching reform and use individual examples to push groups forward. The leadership squad of Wuning Road Primary School pays relatively great attention to foreign language instruction and the revolutionary enthusiasm of foreign language teachers is also relatively great. So the leadership squad regularly penetrates deep into this school to sum up experience in foreign language teaching reform together with the leadership and teachers of the school. After summing up the advanced deed of a teacher in teaching foreign language well for the sake of the revolution,

they convened a ch'Ü-wide conference on foreign language educational revolution to publicize this teacher's advanced deeds. Many teachers indicated that by comparing themselves with their example, they discovered their own shortcomings, clarified the orientation and acquired greater confidence in teaching foreign languages well.

* * *

Some Experience in Teaching English to Primary One Students

by

Foreign Language Instruction Investigation Group of
the Education Bureau of Shanghai Municipality

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 25, 1972)

Under the leadership of the Party committee of the commune and supported by departments concerned, Chennan School, Chinhsing School and Chennan Primary School in Chiangwan commune, Paoshan hsien, Shanghai municipality, began teaching English to first grade students of primary schools from May 1971. Certain results have been scored up to the present and the workers, peasants and soldiers as well as foreigners highly praise the instruction. At present, the students have grasped the pronunciation of more than 60 commonly used words and learned to sing more than ten revolutionary songs in English, including "The East Is Red" and the "Internationale." Recently, some of the classes have already started teaching the alphabet. Comrades in these schools realize profoundly that to grasp the teaching of foreign languages in primary schools well and to let primary school students begin the study of foreign languages at the age of seven or eight will help to lay a good foundation for them to learn foreign languages well.

At the beginning, leadership squads of the schools and teachers had different opinions about the feasibility of primary one students learning a foreign language. Some of the comrades thought:

(1) As primary one students do not have any foundation in Chinese, they cannot grasp the rules governing the foreign language.

(2) As the children are still young and some of them are in the process of changing teeth, they cannot pronounce correctly and therefore it is impossible to lay a good foundation for pronunciation.

(3) Imposing an extra burden on the students will affect their health.

However, many comrades disagreed with these viewpoints but thought instead that although the foreign language did have its own unique rules, yet they could be grasped through practice. Although primary one students did not have much foundation in Chinese to speak of, yet they could imitate and learn well. Although teeth changing could indeed produce difficulties in pronunciation (such as the pronunciation of sibilants), yet foreign primary school students also had the same problem; therefore this difficulty could be overcome as long as teachers assumed their responsibility seriously, gave the children correct guidance and corrected their methods of pronunciation as the situation required.

After an analysis on the students' workload, they admitted that the addition of two sessions of foreign language a week was indeed an increase of burden on the students. But this workload could not be considered heavy when compared with that in higher grades. Furthermore, since there is still neither writing nor dictation nor extracurricular work, the burden on the students should not be considered too heavy.

After several discussions and investigations, everybody's view began to become unified. Thus they came to the conclusion that as long as the leadership and teachers paid attention to this subject ideologically, adopted a correct method of teaching and fully mobilized the students' initiative to learn the foreign language for the sake of the revolution, it was possible for primary school students of seven or eight to learn the foreign language successfully.

The following is the method the schools adopted in the practice of teaching the foreign language:

(1) Emphasis is laid on acquiring the ability to listen and speak without teaching the alphabet and spelling during the first year. In view of the possibility of confusion and interference of the two languages since primary one students have to learn Chinese romanization in addition to English, they are not taught the English alphabet and phonetics for the time being; instead, conversation is taught first.

In the course of teaching conversation, the students' correct pronunciation is to be grasped so that they may understand, speak, and sing in the language as well as see the form of the written words and the shape of the mouth for different sounds. If the English alphabet and spelling are taught after the students have basically mastered Chinese romanization (toward the end of the first grade), there would be no fear of confusion between the two languages.

Primary school students are enthusiastic about learning the foreign language and are quick to learn, but they are also quick to forget; therefore it is difficult to consolidate what they have learned. In view of this, we must let them practice repeatedly to deepen their impression.

(2) Methods of teaching should be simple and include reading, singing and acting. Primary school students of seven or eight would lose interest if the teacher only explains the pronunciation of words or recites sentences. Consequently, in the classroom, the teacher should not only use objects in daily use as aids for teaching, but also use teaching materials which contain slogans, short sentences, passages of poems or songs, etc. In the meantime, the teachers should use gestures while teaching so as to make the learning process more vivid. For example, when teaching the lessons of "We Love Chairman Mao Arduously" and "Study Well and Improve Ourselves Everyday," the teacher may join together words which have already been learned to make them into sentences for the students to recite and act out in the form of poems or songs. When teaching "People of the World

Unite To Overthrow Imperialism!" the teacher hangs a map of the world on the wall and explains the international situation to the students. This will deepen the students' impression as well as liven up the atmosphere of the classroom.

To enable the students to grasp pronunciation correctly, the teacher must explain according to the students' ability to understand and try to use as few linguistic terms as possible. During examination, the teacher hangs pictures of rifles, pencils, hammers and sickles on the wall and lets the students compose short sentences with English words already learned according to ideas suggested by the pictures. Then after discussions or preparations by groups, the students may come up to the rostrum and speak to one another in English. This method is active and vivid. It helps to consolidate the students' memory of sentence patterns and cultivates the students' ability to think and express themselves.

(3) Students of the classes organize foreign language detachments which regularly conduct such cultural activities as recitals, singing, dancing, etc., in English. These students learn their lessons before others outside class and take the lead in speaking and singing in the class. Thus they successfully play the role of the backbone.

(4) Other subjects of study are coordinated with the results of foreign language teaching: Teachers of other subjects choose the proper moment to repeat or mention English words already learned to deepen the students' impression.

In the practice of foreign language teaching, the schools realize that requirements on the part of the teachers and teaching materials are higher when it comes to teaching a foreign language well to primary school students of seven or eight years of age. The teachers must not only be able to pronounce the words correctly, but also know how to teach in a way suitable to the children. Teaching materials must be consistent with the rules governing the foreign language as well as suitable for children of our country to learn. At present, our teachers and teaching materials still cannot totally meet these requirements. They must continue to work hard to attain this aim.

* * *

Strive To Raise the Quality of Foreign Language Instruction

by

Spanish Language Instruction Group of No. 54 Middle School of Peking

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 25, 1972)

In October 1970, students of the 17 first and second grades in our school, totalling 800 in all, began to learn the Spanish language. At present, they have already grasped the basic rules of Spanish pronunciation and know how to use the dictionary, compose and translate simple sentences, and answer common questions. In the meantime, they have also learned more than 250 words. Now the students can compose 20 to 40 sentences of different types. They can also recite by heart some of Chairman Mao's quotations and sing songs in Spanish as well as produce minor stage programs. The students are very enthusiastic about learning this foreign language.

The revolutionary situation and socialist construction require the students to learn cultural knowledge, scientific knowledge and socialist culture well. Supported and encouraged by the Party branch of our school, we persevere in seriously preparing lessons before class and teaching well for the sake of the revolution and in making the classroom an important position for transforming the students' thinking. When we compile teaching material, we repudiate slogan-style matter, prepare some phrases used in daily life and combine them organically with political phrases. We strive to achieve revolution and practicality.

Language serves class struggle; but to adapt it to the needs of class struggle, we must have political vocabulary in our teaching materials as well as possess extensive knowledge in the language. Languages have their rules and the students also have their special conditions because of their age. Therefore the teaching materials must proceed by easy stages from concreteness to abstractness and from perceptuality to rationality.

To mobilize the initiative of the students further, we follow Chairman Mao's teaching, "Practice, knowledge, again practice and again knowledge," and strive to consider students' practice as the principal aspect in the relation between teaching and studying, to consider language practice as the principal aspect in the relation between language and grammar, and to consider colloquial practice as the principal aspect in the relation between listening, speaking, reading, writing and translating.

We grasp spelling aggressively to enable the students to pronounce the words and grasp dictionary using aggressively to enable the students to read with the help of reference books. We conducted an experiment in two classes in the teaching of the separation of syllables: In the first class we taught the rules first; but the students found it very difficult to learn although the teachers tried very hard. In the second class, however,

we laid emphasis on language practice. First, we let the students read the words and experience the process of pronouncing the words; then we let them practice according to their experience. In this way we summed up and elevated the understanding of grammar after a certain degree of perceptual knowledge had been acquired. This brought about good results.

In the course of learning the foreign language, some of the students do well but some of them do poorly. Thus we encourage and help those who do poorly to elevate themselves in the course of practice. We give more assistance to these students in class so that they may have more opportunity to practice. When they have difficulties we help them. Teachers try to be patient and work meticulously to increase their courage in overcoming difficulties and mobilize their initiative for learning. Furthermore, when preparing examination questions, we take into consideration the students in general as well as these particular students. Conditions of these students are also taken into consideration during ordinary exercises and tests so as to give them special help and so as not to affect their enthusiasm. This work enabled many students who did poorly to make considerable progress.

In the meantime, we also develop many forms of teaching activities according to the students' age factor. As there are very few Spanish songs, we composed some on our own for singing so as to increase the students' contact with the language. We also made use of pictures to help teaching as well as used such methods as foreign language performances, slides, blackboard newspaper, etc., to enliven the atmosphere of learning. Facts prove that such methods are very effective in mobilizing the students' enthusiasm in learning. For instance, although the language used in the "Internationale" was difficult for students, they liberated their mind, mastered spelling and successfully sang it in Spanish. To give another example: When some of the classes developed foreign language activities, they intentionally asked students who found the language difficult to learn to take part so as to increase their enthusiasm for learning through such activities.

We feel that development of teaching activities in various forms can provide the students with more opportunities to practice. This can not only elevate the students' ability to use the foreign language but also consolidate the results of study and mobilize their enthusiasm in learning the foreign language for the sake of the revolution.

* * *

LINE EDUCATION

Resolutely Follow the Socialist Road

- An investigation of the carrying out of line education in Tunt'ou brigade, Lanhsi hsien, Chekiang Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 28, 1972)

"If you are born in Tunt'ou, you will never achieve anything." This was a saying often quoted by the masses in Tunt'ou brigade, Tunt'ou commune, in Lanhsi hsien, Chekiang Province, before liberation. This brigade is situated in a mid-level mountainous area, and was backward in production in the past with a low living standard. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the brigade Party branch used the political evening schools as a battlefield, persevered in giving line education, and ceaselessly heightened the revolutionary enthusiasm of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members. After three years' arduous struggle, this brigade has changed its backward features, made efforts in farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishing, and brought about a new picture of prosperity.

Waging Struggle All the Time, Talking About the Line Everyday

Since the opening of a political evening school and the unfolding of line education in 1968, Tunt'ou brigade has made notable changes in all its undertakings. In the summer of 1970, a number of cadres and the masses, holding that the line education was about enough and production was boosted, but that grain output and the number of pigs bred were still lagging behind some advanced brigades, urged that line education should be relaxed in order to concentrate strength on production. At the same time, several production teams stored their farm tools, grain, insecticides, and fertilizers in the political evening school, thus closing down the battlefield for line education.

After discovering this situation, the brigade Party branch held that this phenomenon was a reflection of the struggle between the two lines, and that only by grasping line education ceaselessly all year round and by intensifying it ceaselessly could they further transform the brigade's features. In the political evening school, the Party branch arouse the cadres and commune members of the entire brigade to recall the brigade's history of struggle between the two lines in the development of the collective economy. This brigade's grain production and multiple undertakings all made big progress during the three occasions of the cooperativization movement, the movement of forming communes, and the initial stage of the great cultural revolution, but they failed each time as a result of the interference from the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers.

In summing up the historical experience of these "three ups and three downs," the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants said: "The previous slow progress in the development of the collective economy of Tunt'ou brigade was neither caused by our lack of enthusiasm nor by the inferior quality of the land here, but was due to the interference from the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i. When the line was incorrect, we would suffer setbacks. We must carry out a correct line in order to build a new socialist Tunt'ou."

With a view to enabling everyone to understand further the importance of line education, the brigade Party branch also led everyone to make a comparison between two production teams. One was the No. 7 team which had a nonchalant political atmosphere and a serious capitalist tendency in the past, thus failing to succeed in production work. After the running of the political evening school, this brigade persisted in the carrying out of line education all year round and persisted in taking politics to command over production, resulting in the incessant emergence of advanced personages and in a rapid increase in grain production. The other team relaxed their line education and opened the political evening schools intermittently, thus enabling the class enemies to take the opportunity to carry out sabotage, causing disunity among the commune members and production to lag behind.

Through this comparison, the cadres and the masses realized that line struggle would exist for a long time and that line education must be carried out without relaxation and must be given ceaseless guidance in order to make penetration. Subsequently, the brigade Party branch gradually succeeded in the following undertaking in the process of practice: They integrated with reality and combined line education with the three revolutionary movements; carried out line educational work to touch the hearts of the masses in accordance with the special natures of the peasants' life; and groped for objective laws and grasped important happenings so as to carry out line education ahead of all other undertakings.

Distinguishing the Line, Following the Correct Road

The Party branch of Tunt'ou brigade held that the struggle between the two lines in the rural areas was reflected by the question of whether to follow the socialist road or the capitalist road. It was necessary to grasp this question firmly, carry out line education in order to strengthen the socialist positions ceaselessly in the rural areas and to develop the socialist collective economy. In accordance with the practice of struggle between the two lines in the rural areas, leading members of the Party branch placed emphasis on the following several questions to educate the cadres and commune members in distinguishing the socialist orientation and in thoroughly implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Whether they should take farming as the principal undertaking or attach importance to sideline occupations to the neglect of farming? In the course of developing multiple undertakings, the brigade carried out these measures: It refrained from carrying out measures of commerce at

the expense of farming and measures that impaired agricultural production, and it switched undertakings that did not serve agriculture to make them serve agriculture. As a result of their persistence in taking farming as the principal undertaking, agricultural production has made progress every year with incessant increases in the output of grain and oil crops. The agricultural gains in turn actuated the development of multiple undertakings. The total output value of forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishing also rose each year, showing an increase of five times in 1971 as compared with 1967.

Should it take grain as the key link or let money take command? Leading members of the Party branch persisted in taking grain as the key link, relentlessly grasped grain production, rationally arranged the proportions of various economic crops such as silk cocoons, tea, oil crops, tobacco, sugar crops, melons and fruit.

On this question, this brigade had learned a lesson before: In the spring of 1969, some production teams were influenced by the mentality of "planting whatever crops that are profitable," and devoted their energies to the grasping of tea and silk cocoons. Consequently, the spring grain crop suffered a reduction as compared with 1968.

In 1970, members of the brigade aroused the masses to relentlessly criticize the mentality of "letting money take command," changed their method of grasping money without grasping grain, relentlessly grasped grain production, and rationally arranged the planting of economic crops according to local conditions. As a result, the total output of grain rose by a large margin, showing an increase of 22 percent over that of the previous year. Such economic crops as silk cocoons, tea, oil crops, melons and fruit also produced bumper harvests.

Should they carry out planned management or make blind development? At the outset, some people held that they should engage in all undertakings that were beneficial to the collective economy. The brigade set up a group of factories and processing mills at one stroke, but some of the business undertakings competed with the state for raw materials. Facts enabled them to realize that the development of the collective economy must "proceed from the point that our country has a population of 600 million people," and that they must obey state plans and must not proceed from the interest of small groups and make blind development. Therefore, they suspended in good time a number of undertakings that competed with the state for raw materials although these undertakings were cheap to run and earned more money. But they persisted in managing well such undertakings as grain processing, animal feed pulverization, and bean curd mills which directly served local agricultural production and which were urgently needed for the commune members' livelihood.

Practice of struggle enabled the Party branch to realize that the aforementioned questions were all questions concerning the two lines and the two roads. Therefore, in the course of conducting line education, it

was necessary to carry out education of cadres in the viewpoint of the overall situation, and establish the idea of doing farming for the revolution so that it might ceaselessly develop the collective economy along the socialist orientation.

Implementing Policies, Insuring Lines

In the course of conducting line education, the Tunt'ou brigade Party branch has regularly carried out education in policy for the cadres and the masses. The Party branch held that the Party's economic policies in the rural areas were a concrete embodiment of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in the rural areas, and that the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line would be an empty word if it failed to implement policies and failed to take the socialist road. For example, the development of economic forests was slow in the past due to failure to firmly implement policies and to arouse the masses' incentive. Subsequently, the Party branch implemented policies according to the "Sixty Articles," effectively arousing the incentive of various production teams. Since the beginning of last year, various production teams have energetically undertaken measures to keep the "four sides" green by planting 3,000 fruit trees of various kinds.

In the course of implementing the Party's policies, the Party branch educated the cadres and masses to clearly draw three demarcation lines:

First, the drawing of a clear line of demarcation between rational remuneration for labor and letting work-points take command. In calculating wages for various labor items of different nature, they recognized differences but refrained from creating wide gaps. For example, the Party branch appropriately raised labor remuneration for technical workers and for heavy physical labor work. It also drew up rational regulations for distributing income to the handicraft workers who had been taken into the orbit of the collective economy, enabling these workers to enhance their ardent love for the collective and to feel the superiority of the collective economy.

Second, the drawing of a clear line of demarcation between appropriate rewards and material incentive. In the sphere of developing animal husbandry, they formulated a set of regulations of rewards to distribute a considerable quantity of green feed to commune members. The brigade's cooperative veterinary station assumes full responsibility for medical treatment and prevention of diseases for livestock raised by individual households. The Party branch also issues a certain amount of subsidy to other sideline occupations such as bee-keeping, brick and tile firing, in addition to the assessment of work and recording of work-points.

Third, the drawing of a clear line of demarcation between proper household sideline occupations and the capitalist tendency. The sideline occupations of the commune member households are a necessary supplementary sector of socialist economy. According to the Party's policies, leading members of the Party branch encouraged the commune members to actively raise pigs, sheep, rabbits and other domestic animals. For those poor and lower-

middle peasants who had economic difficulties, it assisted them in procuring funds for purchasing piglets so that the peasants could repay the loans after selling the grown-up pigs and increase the commune members' income.

As a result of the conscientious implementation of policies and the correct handling of the relationship between the state, the collective and the individual, this brigade has aroused the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses of commune members, and made an all-round development of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishing. The poor and lower-middle peasants said with joy: "When the policies are steady, the people's minds will be tranquil and the five undertakings will be prosperous."

A Prevailing Atmosphere of Prosperity

Following the regular conduct of line education and its penetrating development, the cadres and the masses of Tunt'ou brigade displayed a high spirit of fighting aspiration, heightening their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle. Advanced collectives and advanced personages have emerged incessantly and the dictatorship of the proletariat has been further consolidated. In the summer and autumn of last year, this area suffered a severe drought lasting for 70 days and a serious insect pest calamity. The brigade Party branch joined the poor and lower-middle peasants in waging battles in unity, smashed the class enemies' sabotage conspiracy, and criticized and repudiated the capitalist tendency. The Party branch led the broad masses of commune members in treating insect pests and curing diseases, digging 21 wells in the dried up creeks so that it could continually operate the waterwheels to irrigate the farms and resist the drought. During the hectic days of resisting the drought, it displayed a spirit of socialist coordination, and transferred a part of its water pumps to give aid to nearby brother brigades. In that year of numerous disasters, they again won a bumper harvest.

"The line is a key link. If we uphold the key link, then everything will fall into place." The Tunt'ou brigade's persistence in line education has insured the thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy and effectively promoted the development of the socialist collective economy.

Over the past four years, this brigade's increase in total grain output has averaged 15 percent annually. Last year, under the occurrences of serious natural disasters, its per-mow grain yield reached 1,422 catties. Its capital construction of farms has ceaselessly expanded, and the conditions of water conservation, fertilizers and soil improvement have notably improved. Through the building of stone dikes and embankments, the hilly areas and barren slopes of the past have been converted into layers of terraced fields.

The brigade planted timber forests on 3,000 mow of barren mountains, cultivated 2,000 mow of firewood and charcoal forests, and 800 mow of economic-crop forests such as tea and mulberry. The number of live pigs

bred totalled 2,500 head last year, averaging 1.5 head per capita and 2.2 head per mow. The brigade ran 17 items of sideline occupations including farm tool repairs, the processing of farm and subsidiary products, and livelihood services. It utilized mountain ponds and water reservoirs to breed fresh water fish.

Following the development of the collective economy, this brigade has made greater and greater contributions to the state. Last year, it not only overfulfilled the task for levying and purchasing grain, but also sold 1,200 pigs, silk cocoons, tea, tobacco, and sugar crops to the state. The collective accumulation has incessantly expanded, including the present public accumulation of 360,000 yuan and 180,000 catties of collective grain reserve. It has purchased five tractors and 17 units of power-operated machines for water-lifting, power generating, processing, pulverizing, and sugar pressing.

The commune members' income has gradually increased and their life has gradually improved. At present, 90 percent of the peasant households have surplus grain, and 85 percent of the households have savings deposits. The poor and lower-middle peasants said with joy: "Looking at Tunt'ou, we are happy at heart. When the line is correct, there are great prospects."

Reporting Unit of the Lanhsi Hsien
Revolutionary Committee

Reporting Unit of the Chinhua District
Revolutionary Committee

Jen-min Jih-pao Reporter

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COMMUNIST LEADERS

Peking Solemn Ceremony Pays Last Respects to Comrade Hsieh Fu-chih

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 29, 1972)

comrade hsieh fu-chih, member of the ninth central committee of the communist party of china, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, member of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china and minister of public security, member of the national defence council, first political commissar of the peking units of the chinese people's liberation army, first secretary of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee and first political commissar of the peking garrison, died of cancer of the stomach on march 26, 1972 in peking at the age of 63 despite long medical treatment.

a solemn ceremony to pay last tribute to the late comrade hsieh fu-chih was held in peking this afternoon. flags flew half-mast in mourning in the tienanmen square, hsinhuamen and other places.

the ceremony took place in the great hall of the people where a portrait of the deceased hung at the middle and an urn containing his ashes was draped with the flag of the communist party of china.

a wreath presented by our great leader chairman mao and a wreath presented by the c.p.c. central committee were placed in the hall.

other wreaths were presented by tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, soong ching ling, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, chou en-lai, premier of the state council, kang sheng, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, ho hsiang-ning, vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee, liu po-cheng, hsu shih-yu and chen hsi-lien, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, and other party and state leaders. there were also wreaths presented by the n.p.c. standing committee, the state council, the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, the national defence council, various party, government and p.l.a. leading organs, the c.p.c. peking municipal committee and the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

attending the ceremony were:

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee chu teh, chiang ching, yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao, yao wen-yuan and li hsien-nien; and alternate members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee chi teng-kuei, li teh-sheng and wang tung-hsing;

soong ching ling, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china;

hsu hsiang-chien and nieh jung-chen, vice-chairmen of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee;

kuo mo-jo and ngapo ngawang jigme, vice-chairmen of the standing committee of the national people's congress;

hsu teh-heng and pebala gelieh-namje, vice-chairmen of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference; and

fu tso-yi, vice-chairman of the national defence council.

comrade li hsien-nien presided over the ceremony. the ceremony began with the entire hall standing in silent homage. comrade chou en-lai made a memorial speech (full text of the speech is to be released separately).

leading members of the party and state who attended the ceremony expressed deep sympathy to comrade liu hsiang-ping, widow of the late comrade hsieh fu-chih, and to their children.

present at the ceremony were:

members of the c.p.c. central committee in peking (listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames) yu sang, wang chen, wang hung-kun, wang hui-chiu, wang hsin-ting, teng ying-chao, kuang jen-nung, liu wei, liu hsien-chuan, liu hsi-chang, hua kuo-feng, chen shih-chu, chen hsien-jui, li chiang, li chen, li shui-ching, li fu-chun, wu teh, wu jui-lin, chang tsai-chien, chang tien-yun, chang yun-yi, chang ta-chih, chang chih-ming, chang ting-cheng, chang yi-hsiang, chiu chuang-cheng, su ching, hsiao ching-kuang, yu chiu-li, keng piao, chien chih-kuang, ni chih-fu, tsao li-huai, tsao yi-ou, tseng shan, peng shao-hui, su yu, lai chi-fa, tsai chang and teng hai-ching; alternate members of the c.p.c. central committee in peking fang yi, yu tai-chung, shih shao-hua, liu hsi-yao, chen hua-tang, wu chung, chang shih-chung, chang ling-pin, yang chun-sheng, lo yuan-fa, tang liang, chien hsueh-sen, kuo yu-feng, kang lin, huang wen-ming, huang tso-chen and huang chih-yung;

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress (listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames) pei shih-chang, teng chu-min, lu han, shih liang, chuang hsi-chuan, chu liang-tsai, hua lo-keng, yen chi-tzu, wu yu-hsun, chang yun, mao yi-sheng, lin chiao-chih, lin lan-ying, lo shu-chang, chu ko-chen, chi fang, hu tzu-ang, hu chueh-wen, hu yu-chih, chao chung-yao, tung ti-chou and hsieh fu-min;

leading members of various departments under the c.p.c. central committee and government departments wang liang-en, yang teh-chung, liu chien, che chih-ying, jen yun-chung, shen chien, liu yu-fa, tseng wei, shih yi-chih, liu fu-chih, huang ching-hsi, chang chi-jui, chi peng-fei, li yao-wen, chiao kuan-hua, han nien-lung, ma wen-oo, wang hai-jung, pai hsiang-kuo, liu ta-yu, han tsung-cheng, yuan pao-hua, li liang-han, chen shao-kun, yang tien-kuei, chou tzu-chien, hsu pin-chou;

yi wen, kang shih-en, chang wen-pi, chang pin, yang chieh, ma yao-chi, mao hung-hsiang, yuan hsueh-kai, li chi-tai, hsiao yu-ming, peng lin, chi yi-ting, chen jui-ting, huang chung-hsueh, liu shih-hsiung, wei tung-tai, tsao kuang-lin, sha feng, yang li-kung, yin cheng-chen, chiao pei-hsin, kao hsiu, fan sheng-hsuan, wu ching-tung, li meng-fu, lin chia-mei, chih chun, shih huang, wu heng, yu li-chun, chen jen-hung, hsieh hua, wang meng, chao cheng-hung, wu teh-feng, chiang tzu-kuan, tseng han-chou, ho lan-chieh, li chi-huang, li chin-teh, tan tung, wang kuo-chuan, ting hsi-lin, liao cheng-chih, chou chiu-yeh, chang chi-chih, teng kang, liu chien-kung, tai cheng-yuan, tung lin, lu ying, tsui chin-yao, liu tung-hsin, yeh chih-hsin, wang chun-ching, kang ke-ching, yin chung-wei, ti fu-tsai, wu yin-hsien, hao liang, liu ching-tang and chang ko-ming;

leading members of various general departments, services and arms of the p.l.a., the p.l.a. science and technology commission for national defence, military academies, the p.l.a. peking units and the peking garrison chen chi-teh, tien wei-hsin, chang hsien-yueh, chou hsi-han, tu yi-teh, hu peng-fei, lu jen-tsan, chang chien-kun, lan wen-chao, wu lieh, chen fa-hung, yao kuo-min, li chia-yi, li chen, hu chi-tsai, sung wei-shih, lo hua-sheng, chou shih-chung, wang yang, peng fu-chiu, kao ti-chien, han shuang-ting, wang chih-tao, tung chao, chin tao, li ju-hung, wu hsien-en, hsiao wen-chiu, chang nan-sheng, huang chen-tang, liu fu, chung hui-kun, li chung-chi, tsou ping-kuang, pan yung-ti, li kang and chiu wei-kao;

members of the standing committee of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference chu yun-shan, chang hsi-jo, chou pei-yuan, jung yi-jen and yang tung-chun; patriotic personages sha chien-li, wang chi-fan and cheng szu-yuan;

members of the national defence council liu fei, tseng tse-sheng and tung chi-wu; and

leading members of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee and the peking municipal revolutionary committee liu shao-wen, ting kuo-yu, wang lei, yang shou-shan, wan li, liu chuan-hsin, kuo ying-chiu, yin wei-chen, chang kuei-fu, chou jung-kuo and fan ko; representatives of peking workers and peasants chen chi-nien, chang yu-chih, li pao-chang, tsao li-chuang, hu cheng-ming, liu yu-hsia, pang wen-kuang, hsu kuei-lan, fu wen-chi, sun feng-chiang, tsui chang-kuei and chang lien-tse.

comrades hsiao ke, su chen-hua and kao chin-ming were also present at the ceremony.

medical workers attending the ceremony were wu chieh-ping, pien chih-chiang, chih chun, wu wei-jan, tung chang-cheng, wu huan-hsing, li ping, liu chun-an, sun chien-ying, huang kuo-chun, lu wei-shan, chou kuang-yu, shang ten-yen, kao jih-hsin, tao shou-chi, li kuo-tsai, sun tseng-yi, chin chia-jui, kuo hsiao-ta, tuan feng-wu, yu jen-tsun, wang chi-pao, chao tung-hai, wang hsin-teh, liang huan-chen, chou ying-lin, hsia pin, liu hsiu-lan and chou hsu-kai.

also present were staff members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee and government departments,

cadres and fighters of the departments and units of the p.l.a. in peking and cadres and other people in peking, totalling more than 2,500 in all.

after comrade hsieh fu-chih passed away, leading comrades of the party central committee chou en-lai, chu teh, liu po-cheng, chiang ching, yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, chi teng-kuei, li teh-sheng and wang tung-hsing, and leading comrades of the party, government and army organs as well as representatives of the masses paid last homage to the remains of the deceased.

after the ceremony, the ashes of comrade hsieh fu-chih were placed at the papaoshan cemetery for revolutionaries.

Comrade Chou En-lai's Memorial Speech at Ceremony to Pay Last Respects to Comrade Hsieh Fu-chih

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 29, 1972)

following is the full text of the memorial speech made by comrade chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, at the ceremony to pay last respects to comrade hsieh fu-chih:

filled with grief, we pay last respects to comrade hsieh fu-chih, an outstanding member of the communist party of china and a staunch fighter of the chinese people.

comrade hsieh fu-chih was a member of the ninth central committee of the communist party of china, a member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, a member of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china and minister of public security, a member of the national defence council, first political commissar of the peking units of the chinese people's liberation army, first secretary of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee and first political commissar of the peking garrison. comrade fu-chih suffered from cancer of the stomach two years ago. after a surgical operation, doctors and nurses did their best to give him medical treatment and care and members of his family worked in active cooperation. comrade fu-chih himself, in particular, put up a persistent and tenacious struggle against the disease. yet the long medical treatment was to no avail in the end because of an extensive metastasis of the cancer. his heart stopped beating at 13:37 hours on march 26, 1972, at the age of 63.

comrade hsieh fu-chih came from a poor peasant family. he was a carpenter in his teens. he had been in the revolutionary ranks ever since his youth. he joined

the chinese workers' and peasants' red army in 1929. he was admitted into the communist party of china in 1931. during the red army period, he served as a fighter, squad leader, platoon commander, deputy company commander, company political instructor, head of regimental, divisional and corps political departments and worked on a county committee and a provincial committee of the chinese communist party. during the period of the war of resistance against japanese aggression, he was political commissar of a regiment, a brigade, a military sub-area and a column of the eighth route army and acting commander of a military area and concurrently secretary of a regional committee of the communist party. during the war of liberation, he served as political commissar and commander of a column of the second field army and political commissar of an army. after liberation he became secretary of the eastern szechwan area party committee, first secretary of the yunnan provincial party committee, and commander and concurrently political commissar of the eastern szechwan and yunnan military area and the kunming units of the p.l.a., and commander and concurrently political commissar of the public security forces of the p.l.a.

comrade hsieh fu-chih's life was one devoted to the revolution. in the course of the protracted revolutionary wars and in the course of socialist revolution and construction, especially during the great proletarian cultural revolution, comrade hsieh fu-chih, loyal to the party and the people, fought unremittingly in implementing and defending chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. under the leadership of the party central committee and chairman mao, he, over the decades, fought heroically, worked selflessly, remained modest and prudent, gave play to the style of plain living and hard struggle; he was open and aboveboard and served the people diligently and conscientiously. he devoted his whole life and energy to the liberation of the chinese people and the cause of communism.

the death of comrade hsieh fu-chih is a great loss to our party and our army. the people throughout the country feel deeply grieved. as we express our condolences on comrade hsieh fu-chih's death, we must learn from him his revolutionary spirit and fine qualities of the proletariat, transform our grief into strength and, under the leadership of the party central committee headed by the great leader chairman mao and under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, unite to win still greater victories exclamation

comrade hsieh fu-chih, may you rest in peace exclamation

INDUSTRY

Southwest China Plant Makes Big Double-Column Jig Borer

(NCNA-English Kunming, Mar. 29, 1972)

the kunming machine tool plant in southwest china has itself designed and produced a big double-column grating digital jig borer in just one year.

the machine which is up to advanced level has a platform two metres wide and three metres long. it can do precision boring, milling, drilling, measuring, engraving and other jobs. the making of this machine is considered important in developing china's machine-building and other industries.

chairman mao says: "the masses have boundless creative power." in producing the new machine, the workers, technicians and cadres of the plant were guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line and were determined to scale the heights of science for the revolution. they criticized "technique first" and other counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies and placed revolution in command of technique. they worked hard to learn modern techniques and improve their skills. they pooled their wisdom to overcome one difficulty after another, and ensured the product's quality.

the boring machine's shaped guideway must be processed by hand. a group of workers, technicians and cadres was formed to do this. they drew inspiration from chairman mao's article "the foolish old man who removed the mountains". veteran worker hung yu-keng, who is a communist party member, expressed the determination of all when he said: "we are not afraid of difficulties. working in the spirit of 'the foolish old man', we can certainly do the job." working round the clock in three shifts, the workers cut, filed and polished the big steel piece into shape and up to requirements in ten days.

the beam, another big part, was similarly processed in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. tens of thousands of equal-distant parallel lines had to be engraved on the one-metre-long surface of the grating meter. several workers made an engraving machine from a discarded piece for the purpose.

the grating digital electric box contains thousands of transistors, condensers and resistors. the automatic read-out allows a tolerance of no more than two micro-metres. the workers and technicians made concerted efforts to solve complicated problems, sometimes making as many as 100 trials. finally the sophisticated electric box was completed.

after more than 200 experiments, worker tsou lin-wen and technicians tsai shang-fu and wang yi-chun created a stepless transmission gear for the spindle.

IRON MINES

East China Province Makes New Progress in Opening Mines

(NCNA-English Nanking, Mar. 29, 1972)

east china's kiangsu province is making rapid progress in feeding its fast-developing iron and steel industry with more ore as the province carries out chairman mao's instruction "develop the mining industry".

iron ore output in 1971 was 60 per cent more than the previous year, and 130 per cent over 1965. besides meeting its own needs, kiangsu is providing other places with iron ore.

the province is rich in mineral resources that were little worked before liberation. under the leadership of chairman mao and the communist party, kiangsu began to develop its iron mines after liberation. inspired by the party's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", kiangsu launched a mass movement in 1958 to open mines. later, liu shao-chi and his agents in the metallurgical departments slashed back small iron mines. major mining enterprises also met with obstructions.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the kiangsu provincial party committee and revolutionary committee conscientiously studied chairman mao's teachings. they sharply criticized the reactionary trash peddled by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers of concentrating on steel smelting to the neglect of mining. they were determined to build a solid foundation for the iron and steel industry by opening mines. based on careful geological surveys, kiangsu worked out plans at all administrative levels and mobilized the masses to start mines.

chairman mao teaches: "we must build up a number of large-scale modern enterprises step by step to form the mainstay of our industry, without which we shall not be able to turn our country into a strong modern industrial power within the coming decades. but the majority of our enterprises should not be built on such a scale; we should set up more small and medium enterprises and make full use of the industrial base left over from the old society, so as to effect the greatest economy and do more with less money."

working in line with this principle, kiangsu has developed a network of small and medium-sized mines extracting local resources, with simple equipment and a small outlay, while building a backbone of large modern enterprises in a planned way. eleven counties and cities in the chenchiang administrative region were able to start in 1968 to locate dozens of mineral deposits thanks to reports from the masses. these mines were started by indigenous methods and are now producing several hundred thousand tons of iron ore a year. statistics to hand show that one-fifth of the province's 1971 iron ore output came from small mines run at various levels, including communes.

the superiority of socialist enterprises is demonstrated by the building of the mines with greater, faster, better and more economical results. a number of factories in different industries have worked in the spirit of socialist cooperation to ensure progress of the mining industry. a 1,600-cubic metre sintering air exhauster was quickly completed by several factories jointly. the province started work in 1970 on a 600,000-ton crushing ore dressing project. the major equipment called for 135 machines with some 10,000 metres of tubes. construction was scattered in different places and transportation was a problem. more than 60 factories and organizations pooled their efforts to complete the project in 125 days, shortening the original schedule by nearly two-thirds.

old mines with long records of production are making further efforts to tap potentials and experienced miners are assisting the new mines increase productivity and improve technique and equipment. the nanking fenghuangshan opencut iron mine was expanded in 1970. at the same time, the miners organized a prospecting team and helped locate a new rich deposit. fenghuangshan sent one-fourth of its skilled workers and technicians to design and build the new iron mine and helped equip it. this saved the state large investments while the old mine steadily topped its own state target every year.

the growth of mining has stimulated the iron and steel and other industries and helped agriculture. in 1971 kiangsu produced 63 per cent more steel and 57 per cent more iron than in 1970. the number of small and medium-sized factories producing farm machines, chemical fertilizer, insecticide and walking tractors increased rapidly. irrigation and drainage of fiftyfive per cent of the province's farmland is done with machinery and more machines are being used in farming.

IRRIGATION

South China Province Improves Rivers

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Mar. 29, 1972)

south china's kwangtung province has improved 35 small and medium rivers in the past year or so. some 20,000 hectares of farmland benefits. more than eight million cubic metres of earth and stone work was involved in the projects.

the commune members and revolutionary cadres did this in addition to harnessing big rivers. it was part of the deepening mass campaign to learn from the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, based on the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

kwangtung has numerous small and medium rivers which provided rich resources. under the leadership of the communist party and chairman mao, the province since

liberation has put great efforts into river improvement. this helps with flood control, drainage, irrigation, power generation and water transport.

various regions mapped out comprehensive plans during the great proletarian cultural revolution to improve rivers. after a year of surveying and planning, huiyang region worked out a scheme to improve the bigger tributaries of the east river, a major river in the province. this consisted of building storage works in the upper reaches and dredging the lower reaches. the aim was to lower the water level in the neighbourhood of huichou city by 1.3 metres during the flood season and enlarge the farming area that would give good harvests despite drought and excessive rains by 42 per cent.

led by the party organizations and revolutionary committees, the communes and production brigades in hilly hsingning county in the eastern part of the province last year joined efforts to make major improvements on the ningchiang river by straightening its course as much as possible. the tiaofang commune, located at a crucial section of this river, straightened six bends so that the 5,000-metre-long section was reduced to some 1,300 metres. this also eliminated 24 danger points in the dyke system. this has helped protect 730 hectares of farmland from flood. moreover, the commune reclaimed 40 hectares of land from the old river bed.

more than 10,000 members of the nipo commune located in the lower course of the ningchiang set out last winter to widen a section of the river, which involved half a million cubic metres of earthwork. working hard for 60 days, they changed the narrow, meandering section of the river into a straight, wide channel.

the lienkao brigade in wuhua county, which has only some 300 able-bodied members, eliminated the bends along a section of a small river in half a year of hard work. they shortened the river course 600 metres by completing 120,000 cubic metres of earth and stone work. this lessened the threat of flood and waterlogging. furthermore, the brigade opened up eight hectares of land on the abandoned river bed and reaped a good crop of paddy rice.

the cadres and commune members adhered to the line of unity for victory formulated by the ninth party congress. the cadres and commune members of kaiping and enping counties, through their study of chairman mao's works, gave full play to the spirit of socialist co-ordination on the project to tame the tanchiang river. united as one, they straightened and widened the river and dug three diversion canals before the high water season set in. the project reduces the threat of flood and waterlogging for some 3,300 hectares of farmland.

DESERT CONTROL

Northeast China Afforestation Center Fixes Shifting Sand

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Mar. 29, 1972)

a northeast china afforestation experimental centre has succeeded in fixing sand by building a shelterbelt on the desert in two decades. the workers and technicians joined forces with local peasants in planting trees on sand dunes that cover an area of more than 1,330 hectares. the experience is being popularized in other desert areas at present.

the afforestation experimental centre is in northern liaoning province, on the edge of a vast inner mongolian desert. the place was enveloped in clouds of sand in the windy season before liberation. farmland was gradually covered by shifting sand dunes. this was the worst hit area in northern liaoning. the communist party and the people's government after liberation set up the afforestation experimental centre there to find ways to fix the sand.

the workers and technicians encounted many difficulties. they began by planting trees of local species on the slopes of the sand dunes. they then tried other ways -- sowing grass seed on sandy slopes during the rainy season and erecting windbreaks. all these efforts failed, but the people were not discouraged. they studied chairman mao's work "on practice" and recognized that they must work hard in scientific experiments before they could understand the law of the movement of the sand and find ways to fix it. they began observations on how the sand shifted. they worked in spring windstorms which moved at 25 metres per second. in summer, the temperature on the surface of the baking-hot sand shot up to 50 degrees above zero centigrade. then winter gales hurled sand grains at their faces. the observers carried on for three years and obtained adequate data from more than 800 observations. meanwhile study groups combed the desert for species of plants that could fix the sand. two of the technicians walked some 70 kilometres under searing heat, inspecting sand dunes all the way. they discovered several species of shrubs growing well on different sand dunes. the experimental centre was able to fix sand dunes on 240 hectares by sowing these shrubs and erecting windbreaks.

encouraged by the success, the people went on with their investigations and found that the evergreen pine tree, which gives good timber, could withstand drought and was very effective in blocking sandstorms.

they first planted 2,000 pine saplings in between the shrubs, but only two survived. they studied these two and found that they were sheltered by shrub leaves and branches from sandstorms and sun light. also they had been planted more deeply with more root-soil which protected the root system.

they then planted 1,000 saplings to different parts of sand dunes to grasp the law of their growth. technicians and workers lived on the spot and carefully

looked after and watched the saplings. when shifting sand covered the young trees, they removed the sand by hand. their conscientious efforts brought good results; 90 per cent of the trees survived. they planted more and the survival rate was always over 80 per cent.

they persisted for a dozen years and covered 240 hectares with pines. the average height of the pines is now six metres, the highest being 7.5 metres. the average trunk diameter is seven centimetres, the biggest being 13 centimetres. they harvested their first pine seeds last year.

the experimental centre has anchored shifting sand on 280 hectares, and planted over 30 kinds of trees on 670 hectares.

the cadres, workers and technicians of the centre raised their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines during the great proletarian cultural revolution. they kept to the principle of scientific experiments serving production and went to people's communes and production brigades to help set up four centres to popularize their experience in planting pines. half of them have worked among the poor and lower-middle peasants in the past few years and fixed shifting sand on 400 hectares and afforested 270 hectares. this protected farmland, helped raise farm production and provided firewood for the commune members.

the scientific workers drew new experience from working with the masses. they spread a layer of harvested grass on the sand between rows of plants in autumn. the seed in the grass would sprout next spring.

scientific workers carried out many experiments to wipe out pine caterpillars which damaged the pines. they bred a kind of wasps which killed eggs of the insect. the wasps destroyed 62 per cent of the eggs in 1967 and 79 per cent recently, this method is simple and inexpensive.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves for Afghanistan and Iran

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 29, 1972)

a chinese government trade delegation headed by chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, left here by air today for friendly visits to afghanistan and iran at the invitation of the governments of the two countries.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned including yeh cheng-chang, ho kung-kai, tu yung-hsi and hsi yeh-sheng.

also present were mohammad osman sidky, afghan ambassador to china, and a. nayernouri, charge d'affaires ad interim of the iranian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Shipping Delegation Leaves Peking for Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 29, 1972)

a shipping delegation of the ministry of communications of the people's republic of china led by yu mei, vice-minister of communications, left here for albania by air today. it will take part in the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the formation of the chinese-albanian joint stock shipping company on invitation and attend the ninth session of the board of directors of the company.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were leading members of the ministries of communications and foreign affairs and other departments concerned pan yu-hung, kuo lu, ma yao-chi, wang ming-hsiu and chang peng-shou.

also present were albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and commercial counsellor of the albanian embassy spiro rusha.

Vice Chairman of Council of Ministers of Albania Receives Chinese Government Civil Aviation Delegation

(NCNA-English Tirana, Mar. 28, 1972)

adil carcani, vice-chairman of the council of ministers of albania, received yesterday the chinese government civil aviation delegation headed by ma jen-hui, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china.

present at the reception were milo qirko, minister of communication of albania, sulejman baholli, minister without portfolio, reiz malile, vice-minister of foreign affairs, sali verdha, vice-minister of communication, and others.

chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua was also present.

the reception proceeded in an extremely cordial and friendly atmosphere.

minister of communication of albania milo qirko also received the chinese delegation on march 24.

Sino-Albanian Civil Air Transport Agreement Signed in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Mar. 29, 1972)

an agreement on civil air transport between the governments of the people's republic of china and the people's republic of albania was signed here yesterday.

the agreement was signed by ma jen-hui, head of the chinese government civil aviation delegation and deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, on behalf of the chinese government, and by sali verdha, head of the albanian delegation and vice-minister of communication, on behalf of the albanian government.

present at the signing ceremony on the albanian side were adil carcani, vice-chairman of the council of ministers, milo qirko, minister of communication, reiz malile, vice-minister of foreign affairs, vasil kati, vice-minister of trade, and others; and on the chinese side were liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, members of the chinese government civil aviation delegation and other officials of the chinese embassy here.

the talks on the sino-albanian civil air transport agreement proceeded in an extremely warm and friendly atmosphere.

a banquet was given by albanian minister of communication milo qirko yesterday evening in honour of all members of the chinese delegation led by ma jen-hui.

present at the banquet were kico ngjela, minister of trade of albania, sulejman baholli, minister without portfolio, reiz malile, vice-minister of foreign affairs, sali verdha, vice-minister of communication, sterio spasse, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society, and others.

present also were chinese ambassador liu chen-hua and staff members of the chinese embassy.

at the banquet permeated with a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, comrade milo qirko and comrade ma jen-hui proposed toasts to the everlasting great and militant friendship between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of albania and china, and to the good health and long life of comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

First British Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 29, 1972)

john mansfield addis, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of britain to the people's republic of china, today presented his credentials to tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china. present on the occasion were han hsu, director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry, and staff members ho yang and chang yi-chun.

also present was r. c. samuel, first secretary of the british embassy in peking.

British Medical Study Tour to China Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 29, 1972)

a 12-member british medical study tour to china left here for southern china by train today on a visit before leaving for home.

it was seen off at the railway station by leading members of the china international travel service, the chinese medical association and other organizations concerned including li chuan-chung, kao chin-o, wu jui-ping, tao yung-nien and chao ke-fei.

the tour arrived in peking on march 23. it visited hospitals and a school in peking. the china international travel service gave a dinner in honour of the british guests.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Message of Thanks from Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Samdech Penn Nouth to Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu and Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 28, 1972)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, in a letter to tung pi-wu, acting chairman, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council, of the people's republic of china extended the most heartfelt gratitude for their warmest congratulations on the 2nd anniversary of the founding of the n.u.f.c. and the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces. the letter dated march 24 reads:

his excellency mr. tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the people's republic of china,

his excellency mr. chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

your excellencies have in your message of march 22, 1972, kindly extended to us the warmest congratulations on the occasion of the 2nd anniversary of the founding of the national united front of cambodia and the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces.

please allow us, in the name of the national united front of cambodia, the royal government of national union of cambodia, the cambodian people and in our

own name, to extend our deepest gratitude to his excellency the most respected chairman mao tsetung, to your excellencies, to the chinese government and the great fraternal chinese people for this new expression of powerful support to our struggle for national salvation.

for us, the days of march are memorable for many reasons. they remind us of the dark hours when the existence of the cambodian nation was imperilled by a handful of traitors serving as instrument of forces of foreign aggression. they also mark the awakening of the whole nation in face of the crucial moment of our history: the entire khmer people have risen up as one man in response to the appeal of their head of state to resist the aggression of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. but these days also remind us how profound, steadfast and solid is the friendship of china for cambodia. at a moment when we are facing the gravest tests, the great chinese people, loyal to their millenary friendship for the khmer people, their internationalist spirit, their principles of justice, and mao tsetung thought, have come to our help and given us total support.

your excellencies have kindly recalled the victories scored by the khmer people and the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces in the past few years of struggle. allow us to emphasize that the unreserved support of the people's republic of china, her most outstanding chairman, her great people and her government has played an extremely important role in this regard. the immense and multiform aid given by china to our people, to the national united front of cambodia, the royal government of national union of cambodia and the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces is a decisive contribution to the successes in all fields of our historic struggle for national salvation and complete liberation of our fatherland.

cambodia and china are bound by a close and intimate friendship of nearly 2,000 years which has never been disrupted. the two peoples are more than friends and brothers. this friendship and fraternity has never ceased developing and strengthening. they have been cemented particularly in this period of struggle.

your excellencies have kindly reaffirmed once again that the fraternal chinese people, true to the teachings of their great leader chairman mao, will, as always, give all-out support and assistance to the cambodian people and the other indochinese peoples in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till final victory.

this is a very powerful support and a great encouragement to our struggle, for which we are extremely grateful to you.

the people's republic of china and the great fraternal chinese people, following the teachings of their great leader chairman mao tsetung, have scored numerous and brilliant victories in all fields. the khmer people greatly rejoice at these victories. they are victories for all the peoples of the world.

through the reaffirmation and safeguarding of the important principles guiding relations among states and peoples, china is triumphantly fulfilling her noble mission in the service of justice and peace. we extend our warmest congratulations to the great fraternal chinese people, to their great leader chairman mao tsetung, to their government and to your excellencies.

we beg your excellencies to accept our highest and fraternal consideration.

(signed) norodom sihanouk
head of state and chairman
of the national united front
of cambodia

(signed) penn nouth
chairman of the political bureau
of the central committee of the
national united front of cambodia
and prime minister of the royal
government of national union of
cambodia

march 24, 1972

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Chinese Ambassador Gives Reception on First Anniversary of Establishment of Diplomatic Relations with Cameroon

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 29, 1972)

a reception was given yesterday evening by chinese ambassador to cameroon chao hsing-chih to mark the first anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and cameroon, according to a yaounde report.

present at the reception were cameroonian foreign minister jean keutcha, minister of plan and land management charles onana awana, minister of information vroumsia tchinaye, deputy secretary-general at the presidency francois sengat-kuoh, and other high ranking officials.

members of the cameroonian delegation to the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament in peking and personages of various circles concerned were also present.

the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. hosts and guests repeatedly toasted to the further development of friendly relations between the two countries.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egyptian Government Delegation Leaves Hangchow for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Mar. 29, 1972)

the egyptian government delegation led by mahmoud riad, foreign affairs counsellor to and special envoy of president anwar el sadat of the arab republic of egypt, wound up its visit here and left for kwangchow by special plane today in the company of chen mu-hua, chinese vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

the delegation was given a warm send-off at the airport by hsieh cheng-hao, vice-chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, chu chuan-lin and meng chao-yu, standing committee members of the provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned chiu chiang, chou wen-chiang, su yun-shan, hsiao yu, ni yen-chiang and ma kuan-sung as well as two thousand people.

the airport was alive with expressions of warm friendship between the chinese and egyptian people. when presidential counsellor riad and others waved farewell to the crowds, the people accorded the distinguished egyptian guests a warm send-off by beating drums and cymbals, dancing and shouting slogans.

during their stay in hangchow, the distinguished egyptian guests visited the tungfanghung silk mill and the meichiawu tea growing production brigade of the west-lake people's commune and went sightseeing to scenic spots and places of historical interest around the lake. they were warmly welcomed by the people wherever they went.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Premier Chou En-lai and CJFA Vice President Wang Kuo-chuan Meet Former Diet Member of Japanese Socialist Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 29, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, this evening met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with haruo okada, former diet member of the japanese socialist party.

present at the meeting were leading members and staff members of organizations concerned chang hsiang-shan, wang hsiao-yun, hsiao hsiang-chien, chin su-cheng, lin po, chen kang, shan ta-chi, wang hsiao-hsien, yeh chi-yung and liu chi-sheng.

Premier Chou En-lai and CJFA Vice President Wang Kuo-chuan Meet Delegation of Japanese "Sanrizuka Struggle"

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 29, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, this evening met with all members of the delegation of japanese "sanrizuka struggle" with isaku tomura as the leader and masaji ishibashi as the deputy leader and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

members of the delegation present were tsutomu kase (secretary general), satoshi akiba, kiju ogawa, tome gunji, kakichi ogawa, takeshi ishii, soichiro ogawa, take ogawa, kinichi terauchi, shigeo tomura and susumu ogawa.

also present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned chang hsiang-shan, wang hsiao-yun, hsiao hsiang-chien, li fu-teh, cheng chih-mai, wang tung-wu, lin li-yun, han ping-pei, tang chia-hsuan, chao chun-sheng, chang shu-chiu and others.

Wang Kuo-chuan and Chang Hsiang-shan Meet Third Study Group of Japanese Kansai Workers

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 29, 1972)

wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and chang hsiang-shan, a leading member of a department of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, this afternoon met with all members of the third study group of japanese kansai workers with takao nakajima as its leader and midori ueda as its deputy leader. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were leading members of organizations concerned yueh tai-heng and chang yu-kuei.

Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association Secretary General Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 29, 1972)

norio shirato, secretary general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, left here for home on march 27. among those seeing him off at the airport was liu hsi-lin of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND LEBANON

Chinese Ambassador Presents Credentials to Lebanese President

(NCNA-English Damascus, Mar. 28, 1972)

hsu ming, the first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to lebanon, presented his credentials today to lebanese president suleiman franjia, according to a report from beirut.

president franjia had a friendly talk with the ambassador.

present on the occasion were lebanese foreign minister khalil abu hamad and director of protocol of the lebanese foreign ministry antoine francis.

all diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

ambassador hsu ming arrived in beirut on march 18.

lebanese foreign minister khalil abu hamad received and had a friendly talk with him on march 21.

MALAYSIA

North Kalimantan People's Armed Forces Win New Victories

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 29, 1972)

the north kalimantan people's armed forces have won several battles recently, the "voice of malayan revolution" announced today.

the north kalimantan people's armed forces killed 15 enemy troops and wounded several others in an ambush on march 25 west of kuching, first province of sarawak. the victory has greatly encouraged the north kalimantan people, the radio said.

in the third province of sarawak, the people's armed forces have continued to support the people's struggle against persecution and attacked the enemy. at the request of the people, they have wiped out a number of counter-revolutionaries guilty of many crimes, the radio added.

the radio also reported that on february 5 the people's armed forces killed or wounded several enemy troops in a battle at binantang area, third province of sarawak. an officer was among those killed. on january 25 they burnt down a police station while attacking a village near kuching. they also carried out propaganda work among the villagers and were warmly welcomed.

on january 7, the people's armed forces ambushed an enemy patrol in the first province, the radio said.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Ambassador Presents Color Documentary to Korea

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Mar. 29, 1972)

chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan today presented the colour documentary "the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament" to the korean physical culture and sports guidance committee. he did so on behalf of the physical cultural and sports commission of china and held a reception at which the documentary was shown.

among the over 100 guests present at the showing were li chan son, vice-chairman of the korean physical culture and sports guidance committee; o mun han, bureau chief of the committee for cultural relations with foreign countries and korean table tennis players.

diplomatic envoys of afro-asian countries to korea also attended the reception.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Presidential Special Envoy Minister Pirzada Gives Farewell Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 29, 1972)

abdul hafeez pirzada, minister of education and provincial co-ordination and special envoy of president zulfikar ali bhutto of the islamic republic of pakistan, gave a farewell banquet here this evening.

among the guests were liu hsi-yao, a leading member of the scientific and educational group under the state council; han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and leading members of departments concerned, including chou pei-yuan, yeh cheng-chang, liu feng and chang li-kuang.

present at the banquet were also hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china; ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china; and ker meas, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to china.

also present were k.m. kaiser, pakistan ambassador to china, and officials of the pakistan embassy in peking.

at the banquet which was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship, pirzada and liu hsi-yao toasted the constant development of the friendship between the people of pakistan and china.

CHINA AND RWANDA

Government Delegation of Republic of Rwanda Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 29, 1972)

a government delegation of the republic of rwanda led by pierre damien nkezabera, minister of agriculture and livestock, arrived here from shanghai by special plane this morning on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government. the delegation was accorded a warm welcome on its arrival by over three thousand people of peking.

the members of the delegation are: lucien nibaseke, deputy to the national assembly; francois ngarukiyintwali, director general of political affairs of the ministry of international cooperation; rehabia banguka, charge d'affaires of the republic of rwanda in tanzania and joseph munyankindi, director general of the office of industrial crops.

the distinguished guests from rwanda were greeted at the airport by chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs; sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry; hsieh fu-min and hu yu-chih, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and leading members of departments concerned, including ting hsi-lin, hao chung-shih, ho ying, wang hai-jung, hsiang chien, hsi yeh-sheng, lu hsueh-chien and hsing jen-hsien.

present at the airport were sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia; and

diplomatic envoys of african countries to china.

the national flags of the republic of rwanda and china fluttered over the peking airport today. with profound friendship for the people of rwanda, the crowds waved bouquets and coloured streamers to welcome the distinguished guests from rwanda. when delegation leader pierre damien nkezabera and the other guests walked round to meet the welcoming crowds, the airport became a scene of jubilation amid the beating of drums and gongs. boys and girls performed dances of welcome. the people shouted: "long live the friendship between the people of china and rwanda exclamation" "firmly support the just struggle of the people of asia, africa, latin america and the world as a whole exclamation" "long live the great solidarity of the people of asia and africa exclamation" and "long live the great solidarity of the people of the world exclamation" pierre damien nkezabera and the other distinguished guests repeatedly waved to the crowds in acknowledgement.

chang shu, deputy director of the department of west asian and african affairs of the chinese foreign ministry, who had gone to shanghai specially to greet pierre damien nkezabera and the other distinguished guests from rwanda, arrived by the same plane.

the government delegation of rwanda arrived in shanghai yesterday. on their arrival in and departure from shanghai, the distinguished guests were greeted and seen off at the airport by wang hsiu-chen, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and chang yi-ai and chang ching-piao, standing committee members of the revolutionary committee, and others.

Ministers Chi Peng-fei and Sha Feng Hold Talks with Rwanda Minister Nkezabera

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 29, 1972)

chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs, and sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry, this afternoon held talks with pierre damien nkezabera, head of the government delegation of the republic of rwanda and minister of agriculture and livestock.

the talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks on the rwanda side were members of the government delegation of the republic of rwanda lucien nibaseke, francois ngarukiyintwali, rehabia banguka and joseph munyankindi.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were leading members and staff members of departments concerned hao chung-shih, ho ying, chang shu, hsi yeh-sheng, lu hsueh-chien, chu chi-chen, kao chien-chung, mu wen, tien yi-min, chao pao-chen, hu feng-hsien and liang yin-chu.

Minister Chi Peng-fei Gives Banquet in Honor of Government Delegation of Republic of Rwanda

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 29, 1972)

chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the government delegation of the republic of rwanda led by pierre damien nkezabera, minister of agriculture and livestock.

among the guests was sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

minister chi peng-fei and minister nkezabera spoke at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and rwanda.

in his speech, minister chi peng-fei praised the rwandan people for their unremitting efforts to safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty and to develop their national economy and culture under the leadership of president gregoire kayibanda. he went on: "in international affairs, the government of rwanda pursues a policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment, opposes imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, opposes racial discrimination and supports the organization of african unity. the chinese government and people rejoice at the successes scored by the government and people of rwanda and wish them new victories on the road of advance of national independence."

minister chi peng-fei said: at present the world is in an epoch of great upheaval. countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution -- this has become an irresistible historical trend. an increasing number of small and medium-sized countries are allying themselves in different ways to form a broad anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist united front against the hegemony and power politics practised by the superpowers. countries of the third world are playing an ever greater positive role in international affairs. the one or two superpowers can no longer act as truculently and wilfully as they did in the past.

he said: the situation in africa is also excellent. the african countries and people have been scoring continuous victories in their struggle to win and safeguard national independence, oppose racial discrimination and oppose the aggression, subversion, control, interference and bullying by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. however, imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism are not reconciled to their defeats on the african continent. they are trying their utmost to suppress by armed force the national liberation movement, plunder and subvert independent countries by every means and even commit flagrant armed invasion against them, thus gravely threatening the independence and security of african states. we are convinced that, so long as the african peoples strengthen their unity, heighten their vigilance and persevere in struggle, they will certainly be able to frustrate the schemes of imperialism and win still greater victories. the chinese government and people will, as always, resolutely support this just struggle of the african peoples.

the chinese and rwandan peoples shared in history the common lot of being subjected to imperialist aggression and oppression. in the protracted anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle, the chinese and rwandan peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other, he said.

he expressed the conviction that the friendly visit to china by the first government delegation of the republic of rwanda led by minister nkezabera would surely make a useful contribution to the friendship between the chinese and rwandan peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

minister damien nkezabera said in his speech: "our visit to the people's republic of china indicates the desire of the government of rwanda to strengthen the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries. this cooperation has already been manifested on more than one occasion." he pointed out that the first sign in this regard was the vote cast without reservation last year by the rwandan delegation at the general assembly of the united nations in favour of the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations.

"the second occasion, just as solemn and important," he added, "was the signing at kigali on november 12, 1971 of the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the people's republic of china and the republic of rwanda. by that communique, the government of the republic of rwanda recognized the government of the people's republic of china as the sole legal government of china.

"finally, the visit of friendship and goodwill of the delegation which i have the honour to lead, to the people's republic of china.

"these three occasions already prove how our two countries have determined to join their efforts with a view to cooperating for the well-being of their peoples."

he said: our two peoples are guided by the same objectives they won their liberty after harsh sacrifices in fighting against feudalism and colonialism. our two countries bend our efforts to fighting against neo-colonialism for safeguarding national independence. our two countries wish to see all the peoples enjoy full freedom. our two countries are convinced that international cooperation would be endangered if the problems of colonization and of racial discrimination remain unsettled.

he reiterated the desire of the government of the republic of rwanda and its president to see the relations between rwanda and china manifested in concrete form in the diplomatic, economic, technical and cultural fields. he toasted the constant development of the friendship of the rwandan and chinese peoples and the solidarity of all the afro-asian peoples in the struggle against neo-colonialism.

present at the banquet were sha feng, chinese minister of agriculture and forestry, and hsieh fu-min and hu yu-chih, standing committee members of the national people's congress, and leading members of departments concerned ting hsi-lin, hao chung-shih, ho ying, chung hsi-tung, wang hai-jung, chang shu, hsiang chien, hsi yeh-sheng, lu hsueh-chien, li yung-kai and others.

also present were diplomatic envoys of various african countries to china.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

First Somali Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 29, 1972)

ahmed mohamed darman, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the somali democratic republic to the people's republic of china, today presented his credentials to tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china.

han hsu, director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry, and staff members ho yang and chang yi-chun were present on the occasion.

omer mohamed ahmed, counsellor of the somali embassy here, was also present.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Government Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 29, 1972)

the swedish government delegation led by kjell-olof feldt, minister of commerce, flew in from shanghai today for a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese government. the swedish minister of commerce will preside over the impending opening ceremony of the swedish industrial exhibition in peking.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by pai hsiang-kuo, minister, and chou hua-min, vice-minister, of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned including wang wen-lin, wang tung, peng chin-po and yang yang.

also present were arne bjornberg, swedish ambassador to china, and his wife, and officials of the swedish embassy in peking, and kurt-allan belfrage, leader of the swedish industrial management delegation, who had arrived here earlier.

sun so-chang, deputy director of a department of the chinese ministry of foreign trade, and karl-erik norrman, secretary of the swedish embassy in peking, and his wife, who accompanied the delegation on the trip, arrived by the same plane.

the delegation arrived in shanghai from hangchow on march 27. during its stay in shanghai, it visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, the hsuhang people's commune, the shanghai shipyard, a workers' housing estate, the children's palace and attended a performance of the modern revolutionary peking opera "raid on the white tiger regiment". the delegation was honoured at a banquet given by ma tien-shui, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

during their stay in hangchow, the swedish guests visited a factory, made an excursion to the west lake and were honoured at a banquet given by the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee.

Swedish Table Tennis Team Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 29, 1972)

the table tennis association of the people's republic of china gave a banquet here this evening in honour of all members of the swedish table tennis team (b) led by allan eriksson, vice-president of the swedish table tennis association.

anders hansson, cultural attache of the swedish embassy here, attended the banquet.

present at the banquet were leading members of chinese organizations concerned yu pu-hsueh, sung chung, hsieh

chi-mei and yu chun and chinese table tennis coaches and players hsu yin-sheng, li ching-kuang and others.

sung chung, acting president of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china, and allan eriksson toasted the daily growing friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and sweden.

Swedish Professor Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 29, 1972)

hsieh hua, a leading member of the chinese medical association, this evening gave a dinner in honour of the swedish professor of pediatrics olof mellander.

mr. olof mellander arrived here by train today for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese medical association. he was welcomed at the railway station by representatives of the medical circles in peking including cheng hsu-hsi.

CHINA AND US

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator's Article: "US Aggressor Pretends To Be Kindhearted"

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 30, 1972)

following is a commentator's article published in the "people's daily" today entitled "u.s. aggressor pretends to be kindhearted." the article reads:

the u.s. government recently proclaimed the designation of the period from march 26 to april 1 as the so-called "national week of concern for americans who are prisoners of war or missing in action". during the week, the u.s. authorities will hold all kinds of activities to secure the "safe return to home and freedom" of u.s. prisoners of war. this is an abject trick of the u.s. government to cool down the struggle of the american people against the war of aggression on viet nam and to deceive world public opinion. it furnishes added proof that u.s. imperialism is bent on continuing the war of aggression against viet nam and other countries of indochina.

it is quite absurd for the u.s. government to make such a fuss about the "p.o.w." question. in its war of aggression against viet nam and other countries of

indochina for more than ten years, u.s. imperialism has committed innumerable towering crimes against the vietnamese and other indochinese peoples by slaughtering savagely countless innocent and peaceful inhabitants and causing uncountable losses in life and property. completely overlooking its own sanguinary crimes, the u.s. government is now pretending to be kindhearted by designating a so-called "p.o.w." week, and talking glibly about "humanitarism" and "fair treatment" for "war prisoners". this is really the height of hypocrisy.

the so-called "p.o.w." question is entirely the product of the war of aggression launched by u.s. imperialism. since u.s. imperialism has sent out an enormous number of aggressor troops to kill the vietnamese people and occupy their land, the heroic vietnamese people certainly have the right to put up a resolute resistance and punish the aggressors severely. the vietnamese people's struggle will not cease for a single day so long as u.s. imperialism does not stop bombing north viet nam and making aggression on south viet nam. the responsibility lies completely with the u.s. government itself that the u.s. "p.o.w.'s" cannot return home at an early date and their number is increasing daily. if the u.s. government really takes the strong desire of the american people into consideration, and really "cares" for the fate of the u.s. "p.o.w.'s" and their families, it should have withdrawn the u.s. aggressor troops and put an end to the viet nam war long ago. but the u.s. government did not act in this way. instead, it has played all kinds of tricks, trying to divert public attention, and even arbitrarily suspended the paris talks on the viet nam question, trying vainly to force the vietnamese people into submission through the expansion of bombing. there is an old saying in china: "the people fear not death, why threaten them with it." the perverse act of the u.s. government can only arouse the vietnamese people to stouter resistance and bring more ignominious defeat to the u.s. aggressors.

the so-called "p.o.w." question is only part of the vietnam question. the seven-point peace proposal put forward last year by the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the elaboration on the two key points it made not long ago have pointed out the correct way to solve the viet nam question, the "p.o.w." question included. if the u.s. government really wants to solve the viet nam question, it must conduct serious negotiations with the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and give serious consideration to and accept the reasonable and logical proposals of the r.s.v.n. provisional revolutionary government. the war in viet nam can really come to an end only when the u.s. government stops at once the war carried on by its air force in viet nam and desists from all other military activities, when it speedily, unconditionally and completely withdraws all its aggressor troops before a set terminal date and when it discontinues all its support to the nguyen van thieu puppet clique of south viet nam. it is only when all this is done that american soldiers will suffer no more casualties and get a "safe return to home", and the vietnam question, including the "p.o.w." question, can be solved.

the chinese people strongly condemn u.s. imperialism's new intrigue over the so-called "p.o.w." question, firmly support the just stand and reasonable proposals of the r.s.v.n. provisional revolutionary government and the democratic republic of viet nam, and stand firm behind the vietnamese and other people of indochina to carry their war against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys through to the end. we are deeply convinced that the heroic vietnamese and other people of indochina will defeat all the war ventures and political deceits and intrigues of u.s. imperialism and win complete victory in their war against u/s. aggression and for national salvation.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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UNIVERSAL EDUCATION

A Few Problems in Universalization of Current Rural Education

- Excerpts of a report on the Chekiang Provincial Work Forum on Universalization of 5-Year Primary Education in Rural Areas

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao March 26, 1972)

In mid-January, we called a work forum on the universalization of 5-year primary education in rural areas attended by responsible comrades of educational offices of various areas of the whole province. In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "The line is the lever, and when the lever is upheld everything will fall into place," this conference carried out ideological and political line education. In light of the realities of universalization of education in our province, experience was summed up, understanding unified, the orientation defined and a plan worked out.

Conferees studied directives from Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee on the educational revolution and analyzed conditions and existing problems in the universalization of rural primary education in our province.

Through an analysis of things and an exchange of experience, everyone came to understand further that "Everything is decided by whether the ideological and political line is correct or not." Only by doggedly adhering to Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line can rural education be developed with greater, quicker, better and more economical results and the three major revolutionary campaigns in rural areas be served better.

A common understanding shared by the comrades of Jui-an, Ch'angshan, Yüyao, Tunghsiang, Chiangshan, Shaohsing and other hsien is this: To carry out properly Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line and universalize education and eliminate illiteracy with vigor, we must strengthen the Party's centralized leadership, and overcome those erroneous ideas that universalization of education, and elimination of illiteracy is "something inconsequential",

that "there is no time for it," that it is "almost done," and so on. We must put such a task on the Party committee's agenda and tackle it in a down-to-earth manner. We must resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's directive, "About the problem of establishment of schools by communes and brigades, they should be allowed to run schools where conditions permit," and arouse the masses to the full and doggedly uphold the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. In line with rural features, we must adopt various means of running schools and set up schools on the doorsteps of the poor and lower-middle peasants. We must seriously carry out on a solid basis the Party's policy toward intellectuals, intensify efforts toward the overhaul and building of the teaching force, arouse the revolutionary enthusiasm of teachers and give full play to their role in universalizing education and improving the quality of teaching. We must carry out thoroughly the Party's educational guideline, correctly handle the relations between "taking study as the center" and "learning also something else," between politics and vocational affairs, between theory and practice, and so on, and strive to improve the quality of teaching where socialist cultural lessons are concerned. Only by so doing can we really enable schoolage children to "come in, stay and study well."

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Historical experience is worth noting," the conference analyzed the causes of ups and downs in our provincial universalization of education in the light of present realities. It was held that in developing rural education, we must do it in a well-led and planned manner, solve properly the line and policy problems in the universalization of education, and work out practical and practicable plans. At present, particularly worthy of attention are the following few points:

First, Handle Correctly the Relations between Universalization of 5-Year Primary Education and Development of Middle School Education

It was reported in various areas that there existed at present the idea of "cramming two peaches into the mouth and grasping two fish with one hand at once." The idea was combining universalization of primary school education with the universalization of middle school education at the same time. If such an idea was not overcome, it would inevitably interfere with the universalization of 5-year primary education. Long ago Chairman Mao pointed out the need for "improvement on the basis of universalization" and "universalization guided by improvement." In light of current conditions, we should take universalization of rural 5-year primary education as the focus of our efforts. Manpower and financial and material resources allocated for the educational front by the state should be first devoted to insuring universalization of 5-year rural primary education, which especially merits the attention of the authorities in mountainous areas and on islands. With this as a prerequisite, we must develop middle school education properly in line with actual conditions. Where the teaching force and funds are inadequate, we must first seriously run well existing junior middle schools and 7-year primary schools. For some areas, the practice of running secondary night classes to satisfy the demands of youths and adolescents for schooling should be energetically promoted.

Second, Handle Correctly the Relations between Self-Reliance and State Support

It was reported in various areas that at present some areas taking "state financing as the main source of help" worked out an unusually ambitious plan to make still greater claims on the state. Some others assumed the attitude of "doing as much as is justified by the number of men and the amount of money allocated by the higher levels." This is incompatible with the spirit of making overall planning and arrangements and self-reliance.

It was unanimously held that with the growth of the educational enterprise, educational funds should be increased accordingly but within national financial possibilities. We must tap potentialities to the full, spend little to achieve more and make use of existing manpower and material resources to enroll more students. With everyone of the middle and primary school teachers of the province teaching a few more students, we can solve the problem of schooling for 200,000 youths and children. We must fight amidst hardship and run schools industriously and thriftily. By saving a bit here and there, and making do with simple things available we can solve school housing, equipment and other problems. We must handle correctly the relations between the collective and the individual and refrain from adding to commune members' economic burden for education and at the same time ask them to pay proper tuition and other fees for miscellaneous purposes. To promote industry and thrift in study, those schools with the necessary conditions should strive to make do gradually without a single cent from the state.

For those civilian-run and public-subsidized schools, the main source of help is from the state. This is a set guideline but can only be realized gradually. We must exercise strict control over the increase of the number of civilian-run school teachers, in the light of national educational funds available and the financial means of the collective represented by the commune or the brigade. We must combine revolutionary vigor with the down-to-earth spirit and make our work more compatible with objective realities.

Third, Simultaneously with the Proper Management of Full-Time Schools, We Must Energetically Run Properly Schools of Various Types

Chairman Mao pointed out, "We must have not only centralized regular primary and middle schools but also scattered irregular village schools, newspaper-reading groups and literacy groups." Simultaneously with the proper management of full-time schools, we must energetically run well schools of various types to help toward production and facilitate the masses. This is the urgent demand of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants. Therefore, we must strengthen leadership and control over schools of various types. We must set up a stable teaching force and adopt measures to improve the teachers' line consciousness and professional standards. In view of the special character of schools of various types, it is necessary to study and solve such problems as school system, the syllabus, teaching demands, teaching materials, etc., we must establish the necessary teaching system and seek continuous consolidation and improvement.

Fourth, We Must Direct Persevering and Proper Efforts Toward Consolidation and Improvement of Universal Education

It was unanimously held that to universalize education and eliminate illiteracy was an arduous task. Historical experience tells us that if we stay satisfied with overnight success and do things on an on-and-off basis, we cannot achieve consolidation. Even where we seem to have achieved consolidation, the least relaxation will touch off a collapse. Therefore, we must overcome the shrinking-from-hardship sentiment that "it is easier to rouse students to join the school than to seek consolidation," and develop the proletarian spirit of thorough revolution. We must perseveringly seek proper consolidation and improvement and continuous expansion of the fruits of the effort in universalizing education and eliminating illiteracy. The leadership at all levels must cherish the idea of "fighting a protracted battle" and direct intensified and proper efforts toward this task and seek consolidation repeatedly and work to that end a few times a year. To help basic-level leadership cadres of communes and brigades handle properly the relations between educational work and various other tasks, we must make a good job of universalization of education and elimination of illiteracy simultaneously with proper efforts toward central work. Concerning the problem of how to improve teaching quality by schools of various types, we must study it with intensity and work toward something fruitful.

Through discussion at the forum, everyone had a clearer idea of the orientation for universalization of education and elimination of illiteracy, became more enlightened on the development of the rural educational enterprise in a well-led and planned manner, and was more conscious in execution of Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line. The unanimous determination voiced was to go all out and aim high and strive for rural universalization of 5-year primary education and universalization of 7-year education in areas where conditions permit, during the fourth 5-year plan, under the centralized leadership of the Party.

(By the Chekiang Provincial Educational Bureau)

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Laying Hold of the Line as a Lever Gives Us the Orientation for Universalization of Education

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao March 26, 1972)

In October last year, we organized over 3,000 people for "three-autumn" work in conjunction with a general check up on the universalization of primary school education. It was found that in many small undeveloped villages in some parts of the hsien, no school was available, some schoolage children were not admitted to school and a large number of illiterates were noticeable among the youths. In the light of this actual condition, we re-studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Peasants--they are the main object of the cultural campaign of China at the present stage." This gave us a clearer idea of the two-line struggle in the universalization of education and the main tendencies on the current educational front.

Universalization of 5-Year Primary Education Is a Matter of Immediate Urgency

P'ingshun hsien is a big mountainous area. Because Liu Shao-ch'i and his ilk who vigorously pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist educational line, set more store on the urban than on the rural area and more store on plains than on mountainous areas under such pretexts as "regularization" and "running schools in a centralized manner," several upsurges of an effort to universalize education raised by the broad masses were suppressed and many scattered rural schools and primary schools slashed. A large number of poor and lower-middle peasants were deprived of the opportunity for schooling.

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the great leader Chairman Mao issued the fighting call, "Make revolution in education." The broad revolutionary masses criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist educational line. Rural primary education showed rapid growth. The number of 5-year schools rose from 70 before the great cultural revolution to 250. Additionally set up were 203 circuit teaching points. The percentage of schoolage children in school reached over 95 percent. But under this excellent situation, some comrades developed the idea that "universalization is at its peak" and showed blind optimism as they directed main efforts toward popularization of junior and higher middle schools instead of laying emphasis on rural 5-year primary education.

How should we acquire a correct idea of work priorities on the current rural educational front? What our investigations revealed was as follows: In 1960, the percentage of schoolage children who finished primary education in the whole hsien was relatively low. In 1971, their number showed an increase over that before the great cultural revolution but it constituted only 73 percent of all those admitted to school. Especially worthy of note is the fact that the overwhelming majority of dropouts and transferred students were children of poor and lower-middle peasants. They failed to complete their education because of family financial burdens, or dropped out midway because of economic plight, or refrained from going to school because they lived a long distance from school. Therefore, to solve the problem of schooling for the children of poor and lower-middle peasants

and assure them universally of an opportunity to complete 5-year education--this is the center of current rural educational work.

What gave rise to the notion that "universalization is at its peak?" The main cause was that some comrades were satisfied with just the current percentage of schoolage children in school in the belief that universalization of education meant nothing more than the basic admittance to school of schoolage children. In fact, admitting schoolage children to school does not mean guaranteed completion of 5-year primary education. Even as far as the available percentage of in-school children itself is concerned, the fact remains that a small number of schoolage children cannot be admitted to school for various reasons. The very fact that a part of the children are not admitted to school is the crux of the matter of universalization. This calls for the adoption of a great variety of school-running patterns and the exertion of still greater efforts. Only in this way can we solve their study problem.

Historical experience is worth noting. On the basis of heightened line-struggle consciousness, we must unswervingly take the universalization of 5-year primary education as the focus of current rural education, and clearly provide for not only the proper handling of the job of admitting schoolage children to school but also proper and down-to-earth consolidation work concerning those students in school.

We directed main efforts toward three points: First, we made a general inspection per year covering not only the admittance rate and the graduation rate but also consolidation conditions involving various grades, and solved in time the problem of students' mobility.

Second, we carried out firmly the "May 7" Directive on an overall basis and launched a campaign for industry and thrift in study to allow students' overall development in the moral, intellectual and physical fields and relieve the burdens on the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Third, we made a good job of the distribution of schools.

Distribution of Schools Must Be Done With Realities in Mind

Chairman Mao teaches us, "In the educational field, we must have not only centralized regular primary and middle schools but also scattered irregular rural schools, newspaper-reading groups and literacy groups." Before the great cultural revolution, under the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist educational line, schools of P'ingshun hsien were set up in big villages with a relatively great concentration of people, and there was no school in mountainous and poor villages accounting for the great majority [of villages] of the whole hsien. After the great cultural revolution, Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line was criticized. But some comrades did not get thoroughly emancipated in their thinking and always felt that for a few households a school was not worth setting up and that mountain village schools were not true to form. As a result, a new limiting rule was set: For a mountain village with fewer than 20 households, a school was deemed to be unnecessary.

In P'ingshun hsien, there are 1,503 mountain and poor villages with fewer than 20 households, but accounting for 70.8 percent of the total number of villages in the whole hsien. Yanglaoyen Commune had only one village with 20 households and the rest of its villages fewer than 20. In the Hsich'iaok'ou brigade covering an area of 40 or 50 li, over 40 undeveloped villages had households ranging from 3 or 5 to 8 or 10. Communes like Yanglaoyen made up one-third of the total of the whole hsien; brigades like Hsich'iaok'ou account for one-half of the total of the whole hsien. It must be particularly pointed out that it was entirely in line with revolutionary needs for the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants of P'ingshun hsien to live scattered in mountainous areas to cultivate neighboring lands and build Tachai-type terraced fields and transform bare hills and barren ridges. In the three major revolutionary movements, they were in urgent need of cultural and scientific knowledge and schools of their own. For such an area, the stipulation that "a school is deemed to be unnecessary for a mountain village with fewer than 20 households" involves a major problem bearing on what line is to be followed and whom to serve.

At a meeting of the standing committee of the hsien Party committee, the comrades repeatedly pondered over this point: Why should universalization of education not include peasants and become empty talk? Why should some comrades not want to bother with scattered primary schools and village schools? As a result of an analysis by all, it was considered that the main cause was failure to direct proper efforts toward line education on the educational front before. Though the bourgeois idea of "regularization" was criticized yet its remnant poison was still posing a threat to some of our comrades without a high degree of consciousness. Therefore, to do a good job in universalizing education, we must lay hold of line education as a lever.

With awareness heightened, everyone unhesitatingly gave up that binding rule and followed the principle of setting up schools generally on the basis of a production team. Koliaokou of the Hsingch'eng Commune is a production brigade with six households and a population of over 20 cultivating an area of over 40 mow made up of a thousand plots. Its production effort was vigorous. For 1971, per-mow grain output reached 710 catties. Here the production brigade set up a village school with teachers selected from among the people. Instruction was given to eight children in the day time and over 10 adults at night. Such teachers acted concurrently as the brigade's workpoint recorders, and as the newspaper reading and sanitation and health preservation personnel. The masses were very satisfied with such a village school and such teachers. In the winter of 1971, over 300 schools of this sort were set up throughout the hsien.

Pay Attention To Work on Teachers

Through investigation, we saw a marked change in the spiritual outlook of the broad masses of revolutionary teachers as compared with before the great cultural revolution. But long under the pernicious influence of the revisionist educational line, some teachers failed to draw a clear line of distinction between two educational lines where certain concrete problems were concerned. For this reason, we ran a teachers' study class in

the autumn of last year and laid emphasis on the solution of the problem of whom to run schools for and how to run schools. Through studying a series of important directive from Chairman Mao on educational work and inviting old poor peasants to pour out grievances against the old society devoid of culture, everyone was enabled to understand deeply that only by orienting ourselves toward the mountainous areas, letting schools reach out to the lower levels in their distribution, adopting various school-running patterns and letting children attend schools in the neighborhood and finish 5-year education to become socialist-minded and cultured laborers can we claim to have put Chairman Mao's revolutionary line into execution and followed the correct school-running orientation. To this end, teachers must assiduously transform their world outlook and foster the idea of "being loyal to the Party's educational enterprise." Through a spell of study effort, the teachers conspicuously raised their consciousness of line struggle. Over 400 teachers on their own initiative signed up to head for mountainous areas to run schools for the poor and lower-middle peasants.

A teacher went to Kuantungshan brigade and made rounds of the 12 undeveloped villages of the whole brigade. He visited people from door to door and aroused their burning hatred against the revisionist educational line and strengthened their determination to universalize education in mountainous areas. With the support of the broad masses, he joined the children in labor. Making use of dilapidated vaults or caves, he set up four teaching points and three teaching groups committed to teaching. In the past, students had to walk 7 or 8 li to get to a school. But now it was a walk of 2-odd li. Special provisions were made for over 10 children who had missed schooling.

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At present, a very favorable situation is prevailing on the educational front of P'ingshun hsien. One fundamental reason is that the Party committees at various levels have given attention to two-line struggle on the educational front and attached importance to educational work. With work understood better and studied and checked more frequently, leadership is put on a concrete basis. Comrade Li Shun-ta, secretary of the hsien Party committee, has all along attached importance to educational work. He constantly dins into the ears of cadres and people the saying: Farmers love the fields and the paddies and yet love the next generation still more; to let seedlings go to waste is to miss a crop and yet to neglect people is to neglect one's whole life. Because the hsien Party committee gives this matter serious attention, all the Party committees at the lower levels have put educational work on their agenda.

(By the Party Committee of P'ingshun hsien, Shansi province)

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Universalization of Primary School Education Is the Focus of Rural Education

- Jen-min Jih-pao short comment -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 26, 1972)

What should be the focus of current work toward universalization of rural education? Is it universalization of 5-year primary education or emphatic development of middle schools and universalization of 7-year education? Comrades in some areas have not a very clear idea of this in their minds.

Some comrades hold that with the great part of school-age children attending school, primary school education has been "universalized to the fullest extent," and that development of middle schools should be made the focus of current work. Some other comrades also say that the masses are very persistent in their demand for middle school development and very keen on it and that efforts should be directed to that end. Therefore, in the placement of teachers and allocation of educational funds, stress is laid on middle schools, to the neglect of the universalization of 5-year primary education. This is a problem worth noting.

After Chairman Mao issued the great call, "Let poor and lower-middle peasants manage schools," the educational enterprise in our vast rural area showed very rapid progress. Middle and primary school education was further universalized. But we should take note that due to interference and sabotage from Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers, many areas, especially mountainous and remote ones, still show a relatively low degree of universalization of 5-year primary education. Not only are a small number of school-age children not admitted to school but also for those students in school who must be made to stay without moving away and made to persist in completing the 5-year education, great energies are still required.

According to an investigation by P'ingshun hsien, Shansi, of the school-age children in school of the whole hsien in 1960, the percentage of those who had actually gone through 5-year education was very low. In 1971, the percentage of students having completed 5-year education showed a great increase over that before the great cultural revolution but it stayed at only 73 percent. This shows that making students persevere in finishing 5-year primary education requires a lot of painstaking and arduous work, as in the case of the solution of the problem of schooling for school-age children. Therefore, in universalizing rural education at present, the focus should be on the popularization of 5-year primary education. We must first satisfy the demand of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants for primary education for their children, and only universalize 7-year education in areas where conditions permit. The notion of "universalization having reached its peak" is incompatible with reality.

In universalizing rural primary 5-year education, we must adopt various methods for running schools and set up schools on the doorsteps of the peasants to give their children easy access to schools in the

neighborhood. For those students who drop out midway, we must let them have an opportunity to continue studies or take up a remedial course. Various areas must especially make a point of arousing and organizing girl children to go to school. We must teach peasants to grapple with the remnants of the feudal idea of setting more store on the male than on the female and solve in a practical way all practical problems to give girls the same opportunity for schooling as for boys.

Before the great cultural revolution, under the rule of the counter-revolutionary revisionist educational line, it was not easy to send poor and lower-middle peasants' children to the primary school, and, still more difficult, to send them to the middle school. Therefore, their burning desire for middle school development is entirely understandable. But middle school development must be geared to actual mass needs and possibilities and be made systematic in line with such conditions as the development of national economic construction, mass economic power, the strength of the teaching force, etc. A desire for immediate success often thwarts our very goal. We cannot "stuff two peaches into our mouth at once" and cannot look to the simultaneous popularization of 5-year primary education and 7-year education at one stroke at the same time. If in middle school development, we should make an excessive demand on manpower and material and financial resources, it would hamstring the universalization of 5-year primary education. This is incompatible with the interests of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "To decide work guidelines in the light of actual conditions--this is the most basic work method all Communists must bear firmly in mind." As conditions vary with different areas, the universalization of education shows an unbalanced state of development. Where 5-year primary education is basically universalized and where the strength of teaching forces and economic conditions permit with no additional burdens imposed on poor and lower-middle peasants, we should seek the universalization of 7-year education in an energetic and steady manner.

To universalize education over the vast rural area is a glorious and arduous task. Great achievements have been scored by various areas. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line, we should press on with our efforts and make a good job of universalization of educational work in an energetic and down-to-earth manner, with practical conditions in mind.

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PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Composing A Song of Triumph by Fighting in Unity

- Story of Peking Petrochemical General Plant which is under construction

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 28, 1972)

Fenghuangling in the southwestern outskirts of Peking municipality was still a remote, desolate mountain area three years and more ago. Now, this place is a moving scene of surging vigor and vitality: In the valleys of the mountains which roll on for some 20 li stand huge, sky-scraping steel towers; big oil drums and shining gas tanks are in rows, groups of pipelines wind around the mountains and cars speed to and fro. This is where Peking Petrochemical General Plant, the construction of which started during the great proletarian cultural revolution, is situated.

This modern, big-scale petrochemical complex is designed by us, and its equipment is also manufactured and installed by ourselves. Construction of this complex started in October 1968. In less than a year, three sets of big-scale fine quality oil refining equipment with supporting ancillary works were built speedily. Immediately after that, campaigns were launched on the two fronts of capital construction and production to build the oil refining and petrochemical equipment continuously. Now there have already been built 15 sets of oil refining and petrochemical equipment, which turn out gasoline, kerosene, diesel oil, lubricants, synthetic rubber, polystyrene, phenol, acetone, alkyl benzene, and other petroleum products and industrial chemicals. After being put into operation, the oil refining equipment alone has submitted to the state in profits and taxes an amount equal to 70 percent of the total capital investment the state has put in this plant. After its total completion, this plant will produce for the state more than 100 varieties of petroleum products and industrial chemicals.

Peking Petrochemical General Plant is being built under the guidance of the Party's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism." After the 9th Party Congress, builders from various parts of the country have fought in unity in accordance with the line put forth by the 9th Party Congress and have won victories one after another in building this plant.

The Days and Nights of the Heroic Builders

In winter 1968, contingents of builders from various parts of the country and the PLA's support-the-Left workers totalling some 10,000 came to Fenghuangling, braving the heavy snowstorm. They accepted the honorable task assigned by the Party and the state: Build three units of large-scale refining equipment capable of treating 2.5 million tons of crude oil each year, put them into operation and make them yield oil before the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

This was an arduous and yet honorable task. This plant was required to build and install within one year more than 1,000 sets of equipment, some ten oil-refining towers and more than 70 big and medium-sized oil storage tanks, to lay various kinds of pipes for some 200 kilometers, to dig and excavate more than one million cubic meters of earth and rock, and to build two railway stations, factory buildings of earth and rock, and to build two railway stations, factory buildings and motor highways. Lying before the comrades then were valleys where brambles throve and peaks strewn with granite boulders; in addition, the weather was cold and there were insufficient working machines and tools, and the difficulties were like rocks on the mountains lying one above another.

The time was short and the tasks were heavy but difficulties were numerous. Could the task of building the plant be accomplished speedily and according to schedule? This involved the struggle between the two ideologies and between the two lines.

Some people said: "Without mentioning having to build three units of large-scale oil-refining equipment in one year, we need two years just to transport all the equipment to the site for the plant."

But the workers, cadres and technicians participating in the building of the plant were not daunted by the difficulties, nor were they agitated by these opinions. In the sheds and by the bonfires, the leading members of the headquarters for the construction of this plant got together with the workers to study Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking, to criticize penetratingly the "slavish comprador philosophy" and the "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace" pushed by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, and to oppose resolutely the lazy man's idea of "this is impossible and that also is not feasible." They planted on the snow-clad peak a placard on which was written a slogan, "Go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism"; they wrote on the steep cliff big characters meaning "Regeneration through our own efforts." The cadres and the workers who took part in the campaign at Tach'ing Oilfield last year said: "We must learn from the experience of Tach'ing, carry on the spirit of the Iron Man, accomplish our task of building the plant at high speed and with fine quality, and win glory for the great socialist motherland!"

This steel-like oath taken by the workers and staff members shook the mountains; on the worksite, the workers competed with each other and fought bravely through day and night. On the steep slopes, the workers tied ropes to their waists, hanging themselves half way in the air and braving the exceeding cold, drilled holes in the rocks; the PLA's support-the-Left workers and the leading cadres of the construction command headquarters got together with the workers to work with hammers and to carry loads of explosives. After the thunder of blasting, thousands upon thousands of tons of rocks slid and fell down. There were insufficient diggers and excavators, but all the comrades worked to carry away the rocks with barrows and baskets. Equipment and appliances weighing thousands upon thousands of tons had to be towed into the worksite. But, cars and other means of transport were not enough. So the workers did the job by manual labor.

More than 40 pipelines for transmitting oil, water and gas had to run amid the mountains, so that an open ditch measuring more than 120 meters long, 20 meters wide and 17 meters deep had to be dug in the granite hills. The No. 3 brigade of the Peking Municipal No. 2 Urban Engineering Corporation actively assumed this very arduous task. It was cold in winter. The workers pitched tents on the hilltops and waged a battle to cut the hills to fill the valleys.

Chao Te-ming, a communist and an old worker, once worked with some comrades and ignited a number of fuses to blast rock in more than 100 places. When they had retreated to a protrected spot, they discovered that they had not brought back the detonator, without which the operation would be hindered. Against the advice of his comrades, Chao Te-ming selflessly dashed to the spot of the explosive charges, picked up the detonator and rushed back. The fuses were emitting sparks and hissing. "Quick, you have only a few seconds!" The comrades felt anxious for him. There was a thunderclap and dust smoke flew high in the air, blinding the workers' vision. At that moment, Chao Te-ming safely rushed back to the protected spot, carrying the detonator with him.

Chao Te-ming has rushed three times into dangerous zones of blasting to rescue the class brothers and salvage state property. He is called a "rescue hero." It was precisely in this revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death that the workers of the No. 3 brigade of the No. 2 Urban Engineering Corporation accomplished within three months the tasks which would have taken six and a half months to complete according to plan, and became a red-banner bearer on the worksite.

Making of the oil-refining equipment and the work of cutting the hills were carried out simultaneously on the spot. When the workers were assembling the constant reduced-pressure distilling tower, air temperature dropped to 16 degrees below zero. According to the old rules, a factory building must be conditioned with warm air in making this kind of equipment in winter. But if a factory building was to be put up now or if the steel plates were sent to other machine works for processing, work would be delayed. Under the leadership of Chou Heng-chi who was a group leader and a communist, the soldering workers put up a wall with wooden rods and bamboo mat to keep off the wind, used waste oil tins as stoves and put them inside the tower to keep the air warm. Nine soldering guns worked together and only a few days were needed to solder the hundreds of seams which extended in all directions. The quality of soldering was entirely up to the required standard.

In April 1969, the happy news of the triumphant holding of the 9th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party spread like a spring breeze throughout the worksites. Chairman Mao's great call, "Unite to win still greater victories," sounded like thunder in spring, inspiring the broad masses of workers and staff members to fight bravely. The workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, the PLA commanders and fighters, and the teachers and students of the capital's universities and institutions of higher learning were united and worked arduously and ingeniously, greatly quickening the speed of construction work. The workers from the northwest parts of China

who were responsible for assembling the equipment advanced the dates of completion of work four times and took only 50 days to complete the tasks of making the reduced-pressure tower which would have taken one whole year to complete in the past. The assembling workers who came from East China areas created the new achievement of accomplishing the work of hoisting and installing four steel towers in one day.

On the worksite, the comrades fought in unity all day and all night; the workers in many parts of the country lost no time in giving them active support. The workers of the seamless steel tubing plant under the Anshan Iron and Steel Corporation adopted new technological measures of processing and fought arduously for five days and nights in succession to make the tubes of the alloy heating furnace. Without waiting for the tubes to cool, they loaded them onto a train for Peking.

T'ungyung Machine Works, Chungking, was responsible for building the large-scale air pump for the Peking Petrochemical General Plant. One of its fitters had his shoulder cut by a blade of the turbine. After his wound had been treated by three stitches, he continued to fight. Braving heavy rain, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the farm tools repair group of Ch'angtien brigade, Cho hsien, Hopei Province, pushed a barrow and walked more than 60 li, getting the wire jointing device to the worksite in time.....

People all over the country worked with one accord. The several hundred factories and mining enterprises of the country sent to the worksites at the highest possible speed the equipment and appliances of more than 1,000 varieties and specifications which they processed and made for the Peking Petrochemical General Plant. The vigorous support given by various localities greatly inspired the workers and staff members who built this plant. They said loudly: "The burning sun tempers our hearts while the rainy days are a test for our vigor in work. We shall work with revolutionary and all-out efforts to produce oil at an earlier date."

In summer the intense heat of the sun was intolerable. The workers crawled into the refining tower where the air temperature was higher than 40 degrees. They fainted but they stood up again and went on with their work. They took only 11 hours to finish installing the base of a 40-layer tower, which usually needed four days and four nights to complete.

When it rained heavily, the workers lay in the muddy ditches, used umbrellas to keep the solder guns from getting wet and rushed to solder the oil pipes.

The "Iron Hoisting Team" from Fushun was responsible for the task of hoisting and installing the group of catalytic cracking towers. The day before the reactor was installed, old worker Fu Ts'ai-sheng was caught and wounded by a steel wire and became unconscious. When he recovered, other workers wanted to send him to hospital. But he said: "Don't bother about me. It is more important to accomplish the task." That night, he felt

dizzy and his feet swelled and ached very badly. But, reminding himself of the task of hoisting and installation on the next day, he could lie no longer in bed and, bearing the acute pain in himself, got up and leaned against the wall to practice walking. When day broke, he took a walking stick and came to the worksite. Despite dissuasion by the comrades, he climbed up twice to the top of the 50-meter-long arm of a hoisting machine and carefully inspected the preparations. He also got together with the workers to hoist and install safely the reactor which weighed 270 tons and stood more than 40 meters high.

After the days and nights of intensive fighting and by September 20, 1969, the three units of large-scale oil refining equipment for constantly reducing pressure, reducing adhesion and effecting catalytic cracking were installed successfully. The eight auxiliary systems for three sets of equipment were also completed. As soon as this happy news broke whole worksite was filled with joy. People who came to this area where oil tanks and towers stood in rows and pipelines ran in all directions were all overwhelmed with joy upon seeing this heroic feat which the Chinese workers achieved within less than a year.

Going On Creating and Advancing

Victory was won in the first round of the battle to build the plant. New tests followed one after another.

When the first set of equipment was installed and put into operation, it was a month before National Day. When the last set of equipment was put into operation, it was only ten days ahead of the National Day. If all the three units of large-scale oil-refining equipment were put into operation and to yield oil within such a short period of time, it was necessary to use a few thousand meters and other instruments and some ten high towers and huge furnaces; these three sets of equipment had to go through seven processes including inspection, rating, trial operation and formal operation. In the past, it would take at least three to four months to put these three sets of equipment into operation. Moreover, the average age of the productive workers of this plant was only 23, and most of them were fresh from school. Could these sets of equipment be installed and put into operation within a short period of time?

The Party organization of the Peking Petrochemical General Plant led the broad masses of cadres, new and old workers and technicians to study Chairman Mao's works conscientiously, to analyze the contradictions and difficulties and to carry out revolutionary mass criticism. They said: "We Chinese workers who are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought can overcome any difficulty. The construction workers can put up the oil-refining equipment at high speed and with fine quality. We surely can operate it!"

Mass activities of technical training spread quickly throughout the plant. The workers learned from Comrade Norman Bethune's spirit of "constantly perfecting his skills" and trained themselves hard in basic skills for the revolution. Before the oil-refining equipment had been

installed totally, the new workers who had returned after studying in oil refineries in other localities went to work in the worksite where the sets of equipment were to be installed. Under the leadership of the old workers and the technicians, they trial operated a set of equipment after installing it, tried to learn about its performance, the line of production and the operational methods, and carried out in advance such steps of work as inspection of quality, steam blowing and trial operation of individual machines. In this way, time was saved and this contingent of young workers was trained and raised its level of technical skills.

The technological processes for installing the catalytic cracking equipment were relatively complicated. It would be an arduous task if the whole equipment was to be installed and put into operation and to produce oil within ten days. The Party branch of the workshop mobilized the masses to discuss the working plan repeatedly. The old workers and the technicians actively made suggestions and thought about methods. They broke down scholasticism and changed the five steps of work of the past into three steps and adopted a new method of dehydration, shortening the time of desiccation of the regenerator and the reactor from seven days to two and a half days. In this way, the time of work was greatly shortened. Thanks to the arduous efforts of the workers, the technicians and the cadres, this set of equipment was installed in seven days, that is, it was successfully put into operation for the first time on September 27, 1969. By that time, all the three sets of oil-refining equipment were put into operation, turning out various kinds of up-to-standard oil products. The builders of this plant accomplished the honorable tasks assigned to them by the Party and the state and celebrated the 20th anniversary of the founding of the new China with their outstanding achievements in production. When the clear oil flowed smoothly from the pipes, the workers shouted in excitement: "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!"

After winning a victory in the battle to put the equipment into operation, the workers, cadres and technicians of the Peking Petrochemical General Plant advanced triumphantly on the road of continuing the revolution.

In June 1970, the seven workers of the constant reduced-pressure distilling workshop put up a big-character poster, suggesting technical improvement of the oil-refining equipment. This big-character poster gave a shock to some people who had conservative ideas. They said: "This new equipment belongs to the advanced level of the 1960's. It has been put into operation for only eight months and yet you want to innovate it. You are really making trouble and lying!"

The Party committee of the plant supported the revolutionary proposal of the workers. The broad masses of workers, cadres and technicians made scientific analysis of the oil-refining equipment in accordance with their practice of operating this equipment. They pointed out: "Being advanced is always relative. These three sets of equipment are relatively advanced, but they still are relatively backward in some points and the immense potentials of some of their parts have not yet been brought into play. The workers call for technical innovation and production increase. They are

not lying and, above all, they are not making trouble. This is entirely feasible." The workers and the technicians said heroically: "We want to make these oil-refining towers of the 1960's go with us into the great 1970's!"

In Peking, the sun was as hot as fire in August. Mass activities of technical innovation were carried out feverishly in the Peking Petrochemical General Plant. "Three-in-one" technical innovations groups were set up generally in various workshops. The leading members of the Party committee of the plant got together with the masses to tackle and analyze the problems of each set of equipment so as to find the weak links and to map out measures of improvement and designs on the spot. The plan of technical innovation in the whole plant was drawn up on this basis. In order not to delay the state's productive tasks, the workers defied the high temperature, fought arduously through day and night and innovated the equipment during the time when the machines were inspected. In one month's time and more, they succeeded in installing more than 5,000 meters of pipelines, adjusted or changed more than 40 pumps and heat exchangers, installed or changed more than 400 valves, and accomplished the work of inspecting and innovating the catalytic cracking equipment and the constant reduced-pressure distilling equipment.

In the course of innovating the oil-refining equipment, it was necessary to enlarge the top of the oil-refining tower which stood more than ten stories high. But, there was no space around for putting the arm of the vertical crane. What should they do? The crane operators of the riveting and soldering workshop boldly suggested erecting the 17-meter-long arm of the crane on a neighboring huge tower. But was it possible to add a weight of nearly 100 tons on the top of this tower? The workers and technicians made experiments and calculations repeatedly and proved that the top of this tower could entirely stand this pressure. The workers of some fraternal units came to give help. Braving the heavy rain, they erected the arm of the crane on the tower and successfully lifted and installed a 40-ton tower at a height of some 60 meters above ground, performing the miracle of operating a hoisting machine on top of an oil tower.

This technical innovation of the oil-refining equipment gave a great impetus to the technical innovation of the whole plant. The workers of the oil unloading workshop vigorously tapped the potentials of the equipment by using only a small quantity of equipment and a small amount of capital and quickly doubled the capacity of unloading of oil. The workers operating the carbon-monoxide boiler, using only three tons of rolled steel, increased the capacity of three boilers of generating steam by 25 percent. In the course of installation, the workers innovated on these three boilers, making each boiler generate 137 tons of steam each hour instead of 65 tons in the past.

In the first year of the great 1970's, the Peking Petrochemical General Plant wrote another new chapter in less than a year after it was put into operation: After innovation, the three sets of oil-refining equipment

doubled their capacity of processing crude oil as compared with the designed level. Meanwhile, the annual state production plan was overfulfilled 68 days ahead of schedule.

Unite To Win New Victories

In the course of building the Peking Petrochemical General Plant, the workers, cadres and technicians fought in unity under the guidance of the line of unity for victory put forth by the 9th Party Congress, and successfully created many items of new equipment and introduced many new technological processes and new methods of work.

While the part of oil refining was developing triumphantly in depth and breadth toward production, a battle of multiple utilization of petroleum resources was launched in an all-round manner. At the foot of Fenghuangling Mountain, red flags fluttered and thunderous blasts were heard. More than ten new sets of petrochemical equipment were under construction.

Petrochemical industry is a new branch of industry in our country. The workers, cadres and technicians of various departments dealing with scientific research, designing, construction work and production who participate in the construction of the Peking Petrochemical General Plant unite themselves closely together, cooperate with each other and carry out close coordination. They are determined to blaze a new trail of achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in developing China's petrochemical industry on the basis of conscientiously learning the advanced experience at home and abroad.

In early spring of 1970, not long after the designers responsible for designing the synthetic rubber workshop came to the worksite, the building construction workers also came to the spot. Under the unified leadership of the plant's construction command headquarters, the workers and technicians of the units dealing with designing, scientific research and construction work formed an on-the-spot designing group, very quickly drawing up a general plan of the design. Immediately after that, the designers gathered in a shed and fought through day and night, drawing up a general plan for construction work. On March 31, on the worksite for building the synthetic rubber workshop was heard the first blast for levelling the land.

In the intense fight to level the land, the designing and scientific research workers--for the purpose of making the design more advanced and more rational--went to a synthetic rubber factory in Northeast China and got together with the workers there to form a "three-in-one" group to make an all-round re-examination of the original design.

Benzene was generally used as the polymerized solvent for synthetic rubber. It is a kind of important industrial chemical and is relatively costly. In a meeting to examine the design, some people--on the basis of the results of experiments conducted by this plant--suggested using another product which was available in ample quantity and cheap, instead of using

benzene. But other people thought that if this new solvent was adopted, the quality of rubber would be impaired, so that they suggested following the old method instead of making a change.

In the face of these two different ideas, they studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, combined revolutionary spirit with scientific attitude, broke down superstition and fetishes and liberated themselves ideologically. After making more than ten experiments, they succeeded in obtaining reliable data of the use of this solvent, taking a first inspiring step in creating a new technological process for making synthetic rubber in China.

In the days and nights of re-examining the design, the designers and the workers together criticized the erroneous idea of "laying undue emphasis on things ostentatious, modern and complete," corrected the tendency of one-sidedly seeking "things beautiful, extravagant and of high standard," revised the unreasonable points in the designs, and improved the quality of design. As a result, 268 sets of equipment were cut and the built-over area was reduced by 4,400 square meters, saving almost 6 million yuan for the state.

People worked in unity and coordination to draw a new picture; they surmounted difficulties and blazed the trail. The workers and technicians taking part in the construction of this plant displayed the spirit of "seize the day, seize the hour" in carrying out study, designing, construction work and installation of equipment. They took only one year and six days to build a big-scale synthetic rubber workshop which yielded 15,000 tons of rubber a year. By the first trial operation of the machines, they succeeded in producing up-to-standard rubber.

So long as the masses are relied upon, it is possible to overcome various kinds of unimaginable difficulties and to scale the peak. Similar examples can be seen everywhere in the course of building each mechanical device in chemical industry. A certain mechanical device needed a kind of catalyst in the course of production. The past method of manufacturing required a long line of production and many sets of equipment and involved high intensity of labor. Smoke gathered in the workshop and the working conditions were poor. Before drawing this technological design, the designing workers first went to participate in labor and make investigations in relevant factories. With the support and help of the workers and the scientific research workers, and after making experiments repeatedly, they found a new technological process of making the catalyst. In the new catalyst workshop, air was fresh and there were only 34 sets of equipment instead of 150 in the past, the floor area reduced from some 2,200 square meters to some 1,700 square meters, the cycle of production was shortened by over 80 percent, and the number of workers cut by 90 percent.

The installation for making phenol and acetone had a machine for concentrating the materials. In the past, the packed absorption towers were generally adopted. The "three-in-one" designing group analyzed this kind of packed absorption tower and discovered that it was clumsy and could

easily give rise to accidents and needed innovation. They extensively made investigations and studies and pooled the opinions of the masses. They were enlightened by the method of concentrating fruit juice by means of the evaporator in the food processing industry. They thought to themselves: Concentration of fruit juice and the concentration of this kind of industrial chemical have similar characteristics. Why don't we substitute the evaporator for the packed absorption tower? With the support of the workers, the designers went to make experiments in the relevant factories, confirming this bold conception. As a result, they used an evaporator more than 8 meters high to replace the steel tower more than 20 meters high which adopted the old technological processes. This not only cut the amount of equipment and instruments needed but also insured safety in production.

"To find men truly great and noble-hearted
We must look here in the present."

There is the Fenghuang [phoenix] Tower on top of the Fenghuangling [Phoenix Peak]. There is a stone tablet in this tower. On this tablet was an inscription of a legend several centuries old. It said, "A phoenix descended here and birds of all other kinds came to pay homage to it." People imagined that a golden phoenix stayed in this barren valley. But, it is only until today in the socialist new China that the Fenghuangling really has taken on a new look. The place is covered with a forest of steel towers and densely studded with oil tanks. Under the guidance of the line of unity for victory of the 9th Party Congress, the Peking Petrochemical General Plant which is under construction is soaring with spread wings like the golden phoenix in the legend.

- NCNA correspondent and
NCNA reporter

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TRAIN SERVICE

Train Conductors Serve People

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Mar. 31, 1972)

passengers on the peking-hankow railway line praise the conductors of a train for their service which is guided by chairman mao's teaching "serve the people".

the conductors always pay attention to offering the best service. in the sweltering summer heat they prepare cool boiled water. they serve a great variety of food so that the passengers from either northern or southern china will relish their meals. some conductors have sewing kits to mend tears for passengers.

they go in their off hours to long-distance bus stations, wharves and main thoroughfares in the cities the train passes to determine the time and routes of the vessels and buses. this enables them to give occasional passengers necessary information to save the time and travelling expenses and avoid getting lost.

more than 40 conductors, with a young communist taking the lead, started to learn acupuncture treatment in the spring of 1970 to serve passengers who fall ill on the train. with the aid of an acupuncture diagram which shows the locations of different points they practised first on themselves. at first they often missed the points; their legs would swell or their arms would become sore for several days. but they said: "what's a little ache if we can protect the health of the passengers exclamation" now they can treat train sickness, headaches, stomach aches and other common ailments in travel.

the conductors show high proletarian responsibility in protecting the safety of the passengers. one day in november 1970, a pregnant woman went into difficult labour while on the train. the scheduled date for the baby was still more than 20 days off. she had her two-year-old daughter along with her.

the train party branch decided to do everything to help. some conductors helped wash her things, some took care of her daughter and people in the dining car brought her soup. the woman was delivered safely, but the infant had difficulty in breathing. a doctor passenger sucked a blood clot out of its mouth, and the infant began to cry. the woman was moved to tears and named the infant "chunli", meaning mass efforts.

the train crew also pay attention to helping the old, the sick, the weak and the disabled. one day last october, when a conductor learned that a p.l.a. man busy in peking wanted his six-year-old child sent home in hupeh, she volunteered to help. when the train arrived in wuhan, the day's last long-distance bus had already left. she took the child to her home and helped him board a bus the following morning and asked the bus crew to look after the boy. they promised to see the child home.

a passenger once lost his wrist watch somewhere on the railway and was worried. the conductors wrote a notice with the owner's name and address and dropped it on the railway

while the train was going on. at the next stop they phoned back for help to the stations near the place where the watch was lost. the watch was returned to its owner the very day. another time a passenger forgot a roll of valuable metal wire in the carriage. the conductors picked it up and asked the stations along the route to help and the owner was soon found.

HARBORS

South China's Biggest Harbor Expanded

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Mar. 30, 1972)

south china's biggest harbour of whampoa, a former gateway for imperialist aggression and plunder against china under the reactionary rule of the kuomintang, is now a pivot of south china's sea transport and foreign trade.

with more than 90 times as much cargo handled as the pre-liberation record, the wharves allow several 10,000-ton freighters to berth at the same time. over 90 per cent of the loading is mechanized or semi-mechanized thanks to the more than 300 technical innovations made by the dockers in the past few years to meet the growing needs of foreign trade as china's industry and agriculture expand. dozens of gantry cranes are in busy operation and lorries and trains are constantly on the go. the number of dockers has increased dozens of times. they are accommodated in 13 new housing estates, complete with department stores, schools, kindergartens, a hospital and a cinema.

all this is in sharp contrast to pre-liberation days. the wharf at that time was only some 400 metres in length, with two gas cranes and three make-shift low cargo shelters of iron sheeting. the whole wharf was a scene of mud and water. the miserable dockers with only gunny bags on their backs toiled like beasts of burden for a pittance, were always hungry and lived in low, leaky thatched huts.

reconstruction and expansion of the harbour began soon after liberation. imbued with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle the dockers worked as masters of the country to dredge the waterway, blow up reefs and make cargo handling machines.

large-scale construction of the harbour was carried out during the great leap forward in 1958 when the workers displayed the spirit of daring to think and act under the guidance of the party's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism". in constructing deep-water wharves, they adopted an effective method that helped save cement. the wharves were lengthened 150 per cent compared with pre-liberation days.

two huge shoals used to stand in the nearby pearl river channel permitting only one big freighter at a time to enter whampoa harbour. imperialism and the reactionary kuomintang did nothing to remove the shoals. after liberation, a bourgeois expert said that the harbour would have to be closed at least one year to blast the obstructions.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers criticized the renegade liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash such as the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace. a special group to blast the shoals was organized under the harbour revolutionary committee. after repeated tests, the group solved a number of technical difficulties including charging explosives under water. the shoals were finally blasted without affecting normal navigation.

the increase in mechanized loading has meant that many dockers have been trained to be crane operators, truck drivers, navigators or ship captains. a number of veteran workers have been promoted to the harbour's leading posts.

navigator chung han-hua was orphaned before liberation. nurtured by mao tsetung thought, he regards his work as part of the nation's construction and the effort to support the world revolution. over the past dozen years, he has worked hard to increase his skill. in navigating ships from dozens of countries and regions on the five continents, he has helped promote the friendship between the chinese people and the people of other countries. a greek freighter loaded with 20,000 tons of cargo was in danger of running aground one time because the steering wheel went out of order. chung han-hua and two other navigators were sent to navigate the ship. hauled by three 400 h.p. navigation boats, the freighter safely entered the harbour.

IRON MINES

Southwest China Geologists Seek New Deposits for Old Mines

(NCNA-English Kunming, Mar. 31, 1972)

geologists in southwest china's yunnan province are guided by chairman mao's instruction "develop the mining industry" in looking for new deposits for old mines. they have made good progress.

the yunnan provincial metallurgical prospecting company last year found 28.5 per cent more iron ore deposits than in 1970; non-ferrous metals, seven per cent. the company last year also located deposits of seven rare metals and enough deposits of auxiliary material to establish a big mining enterprise. most of the mineral deposits found in the last two years are within easy reach of existing mines.

the company for a time concentrated on prospecting new ore points to open new mines. it neglected the needs of mines that have been worked for years.

seven hundred people from a prospecting team under the company worked two full years prospecting and verifying a large amount of mineral deposits in an out-of-the-way mountain area. owing to transportation difficulties, their plan to start a new mine there was dropped. similar things happened to six of the 14 prospecting teams.

on the other hand, some of the existing mines felt it necessary to look for new sources of material to meet the growing needs of production.

the company leadership came to see the error of the past, which usually led to a great waste of manpower, money and material. they recognized that the geological workers and prospecting equipment must be used more rationally in order to serve the mining industry better. whenever old mines needed new sources of material, geological workers should be organized to do the job, they concluded.

the company made readjustments, assigning two-thirds of the prospectors to work for the big old mines with special attention to those on the verge of exhausting their deposits. after two years of hard work, new mineral deposits were discovered near the old mines. four times as much iron ore and 62 per cent more non-ferrous metals were found, guaranteeing expansion of these mines.

since mines in some areas had been judged in the past by bourgeois experts as having no further mineral deposits, they were afraid to risk manpower and material in prospecting.

a study of chairman mao's "on practice" and "where do correct ideas come from?" encouraged them to re-investigate to draw their own conclusions.

take the wangchiatan iron mine, a raw material base for the kunming iron and steel plant. a famous bourgeois technical "expert" insisted that its deep strata had no deposits, based on his study of mining literature. thus people had limited their excavation to the upper and middle strata for dozens of years. the mine, expanded by the state at great cost, had to prepare to stop production as its iron ore had been nearly exhausted.

was that "expert's" conclusion correct? the geological workers made a study of the structure of the mine's middle stratum and found some hints indicating that a larger deposit might lay deeper. they began to drill in october 1970 and facts proved that their hypothesis was correct. it turned out to be a large deposit of high-grade ore, four times the size of the old mine. altogether eight old mines have found new deposits in the past two years.

the two main mines of the yunnan no. 3 metallurgical mining zone had been worked for many years, and it became necessary to locate new resources. old geological records said these two mines were not linked

by any vein of ore in the zone between them, and ruled out the possibility of outcroppings in the vicinity. the miners were sceptical because mineral deposits can usually be found between two adjacent mines. the geological prospectors then made surveys and collected data. they selected a point between the two mines for drilling and soon found a rich body of ore. more drilling and prospecting in 1971 not only revealed rich deposits but also confirmed that these two mines were, in fact, working one big ore deposit. in two years, the geological team found more deposits in this mining zone than those located in the previous decade. the newly located deposits are sufficient for this old mining zone to continue its expansion.

after criticizing the erroneous thinking of "stressing the big to the neglect of the small" in prospecting, the geological team was able to locate more deposits as it simultaneously looked for big and small ore bodies.

bourgeois technical authorities had dismissed an area of the yunnan no. 1 metallurgical mining zone as "small, poor and scattered." influenced by this, a geological team had wanted to abandon the place and move elsewhere. in the spring of 1970 the party organization led the workers and geologists of the team in a study of chairman mao's philosophic thinking, summing up its experience and drawing the lessons of its work over the previous few years. the team members gained the understanding that there were deposits of several metals in the area but past prospecting had been done for the sole purpose of locating one particular metallic ore. the existence of other ores might have been overlooked. they decided to do comprehensive prospecting for all metallic ores and both big and small deposits. as a result, they found rich deposits of high quality ores of several metals in the area. what they located in the past two years was 19 times the amount located in the previous eight.

the company has also prospected many small iron ore bodies to supply local iron and steel plants. differing views came to the fore in a geological team when it was surveying malung county. some team members said that the county had small iron ore deposits that had been worked for a number of years and was not worth more effort. they suggested prospecting new areas. some veteran geological workers said that they should open big, medium-sized and small iron mines simultaneously because the total output of many small mines would provide as much ore as a big one.

on the basis of the surveys of two mining areas and an intensive study of many geological data, they prospected and discovered seven small but rich iron ore deposits in the very places which had been considered deficient by some people. total deposits could provide 40 years of raw material for two iron and steel plants each with an annual capacity of more than 100,000 tons.

the company popularized this team's experience promptly and prospected 450 small ore points in two years. a good number have started extraction. in addition, another group of small but rich ore deposits was found in several old big mining areas.

Mining Industry Expands in Southwest China Province

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Mar. 30, 1972)

iron ore output in southwest china's szechwan province increased by 170 per cent in 1971 over 1970. output of pig iron rose by 160 per cent and steel by 50 per cent. the quantity and variety of rolled steel went up substantially.

led by party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels, the local people have carried out chairman mao's principle "develop the mining industry" in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

the szechwan basin abounds in iron ore. people in the province went all out in developing the mining industry in 1958 under the guidance of the party's general line for building socialism and achieved good results. but the renegade liu shao-chi and his agents in the province feverishly opposed chairman mao's revolutionary line and alleged that "one loses more than one gains" in developing the local mining industry by mass efforts. they closed down almost all the more than 200 mines and iron works and four small iron and steel complexes.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the local people reviewed the struggle between the two lines in the mining industry. they condemned the crimes of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers in sabotaging the industry. in accordance with chairman mao's teaching "grain and steel -- with these, everything is easier", they decided to reopen all the works that had been closed down.

under the unified leadership of the provincial party committee, education in ideology and political line was conducted and a general survey of mineral resources and production capacity made throughout the province. leading members at all levels led the masses in opening mines and setting up works in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work.

chungking, an iron and steel centre in southwest china, formerly had to depend on other provinces for supplies of iron ore. during the cultural revolution, the chungking iron and steel company formed groups of workers, cadres and technicians to prospect for iron deposits. with chairman mao's philosophical thinking as their weapon, they made a general survey of existing mines and discovered new iron deposits as well as auxiliary materials for the iron and steel industry.

while tapping the potential of the existing mines, the company speeded up construction of new ones. with ample supplies of iron ore, chungking's output of pig iron increased by 51 per cent, steel 43 per cent and rolled steel 33 per cent in 1971 over 1970.

the opening of an iron mine on the greater liangshan mountains over 2,400 metres above sea level was an engineering feat. armed with mao tsetung thought, the builders cut a way through snow-covered mountains in the dead of winter and carried machines and equipment

uphill on shoulder-poles. the mine went into partial operation while construction was still under way.

in developing the mining industry, szechwan province has adhered to the policy of walking on two legs, that is, the policy of simultaneous development of national and local industries and of large enterprises and medium-sized and small enterprises; the policy of simultaneously employing modern and indigenous methods of production. the province last year launched a mass campaign and located iron deposits in all administrative regions and most counties and cities in szechwan. many of the deposits are being mined. commune members also engage in full-time or part-time extraction of iron ore to supply small iron and steel works.

the iron and steel workers in szechwan are determined to firmly carry out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies and continue to expand the mining industry. the geological and metallurgical departments have organized 25,000 prospectors to tour glacier regions, snow-capped mountains, grasslands and gorges in search of more iron reserves. prospecting is also being done in areas around existing medium-sized and small mines. based on the data already gathered, the metallurgical departments have opened a number of manganese, magnesite, fluorspar, silica and fire-clay mines.

MODEL PRODUCTION TEAM

North China Production Team Uses Chairman Mao's Philosophic Thinking to Guide Farming

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 30, 1972)

the party branch of a production team on the outskirts of peking has led the commune members in studying chairman mao's philosophic thinking to guide their farming. the people used their initiative to turn unfavourable conditions into favourable ones and boosted the output of vegetables and grain crops. vegetable output reached 118 tons per hectare last year. in addition, they have managed to diversify the varieties of vegetables, ensuring a steady market supply the year round. grain yield has topped 6 tons per hectare for a number of years. it reached 7.86 tons last year.

growing more on limited acreage

predominantly a vegetable grower, the hsiachuang production team in shihchingshan people's commune has a population of 404 who work a total of 12 hectares. they considered how to make greater contributions to the people on this limited farmland. after studying chairman mao's philosophic works, they recognized the necessity of changing the farming system to raise more

crops by inter-cropping. in this way the advantage of its adequate manpower could be fully used to make up for the disadvantage of a tiny per-capita amount of land and per-unit output could rise. they did scientific experiments in accordance with chairman mao's teaching "the standpoint of practice is the primary and basic standpoint in the dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge." they became clear in the course of time about the growth cycle and characteristics of a number of grain and vegetable crops. there are distinctions between leaf and fruit vegetables, the tall-stalked and short-stalked, the climbing and non-climbing plants and between those which prefer sunshine and those which grow better in shade. the period of growth is also a consideration. rational intercropping of different vegetables was started to raise more crops a year. they planted celery seedlings in furrows and cucumbers on the slopes of the ridges since the former prefer shade and resist waterlogging while the latter is the opposite. celery seedlings absorb large amount of water while establishing a root system but young cucumber plants need no watering. so they planted cucumbers some time later. celery grows in around two months. that is about the time cucumber plants need for the first fruit to be harvested. this means intercropping the two has this advantage: when the cucumber plants are climbing on the supporting trellis, they shade celery, which helps its growth. but by the time cucumbers bear fruit, the celery has been harvested and water and fertility is ensured. in this way both plants grow well.

under the guidance of chairman mao's philosophic thinking, they also carried out experiments in intercropping grain and vegetable crops. they plant beans and celery between rows of maize. they used to drill seeding beans. now they transplant seedlings which are nursed in early spring. as a result, the harvest time is advanced half a month. this solves the contradictions among the three crops as regards need for water, fertilizer, air and sunshine. furthermore, after the celery and maize are harvested, it is possible to put in another crop of chinese cabbages.

ensure abundant supply of vegetables in slack seasons

vegetable supplies used to decrease in april, august and september because spring cold and excessive summer rain hindered growth. they decided to change this situation.

they seeded cucumbers in the summer of 1967 and 1968, but most of the young shoots died. they studied chairman mao's philosophic works "on practice" and "on contradiction", investigated the reasons and drew lessons. they found that cucumber roots are shallow and rot when too much water accumulates around them. but two shoots on higher land survived. they seeded cucumbers on the ridges the next summer. water accumulating in the furrows did not harm the shoots, which grew well. thus they solved a big problem.

Summer seeded eggplants got rotten. from their experience and observations they concluded that this was caused by excessive rainfall.

after a summer rain, the sun raised the soil temperature and humidity. and eggplants were liable to a blight disease. but they concluded that these were only the external causes for the crops failure. chairman mao teaches: "it (materialist dialectics) holds that external causes are the condition of change and internal causes are the basis of change, and that external causes become operative through internal causes." then what were the internal causes for eggplant disease? they analysed the problem and decided that weak shoots resulted in weak resistance to disease.

so they added wheat chaff and night soil as fertilizer for the eggplant shoots. vigorous growth of the shoots raised their disease resistance. they again ridged the field for better drainage and irrigation. after each summer rainfall, they irrigated the field with cool underground water to lower the temperature.

they broadened the distance between the rows of eggplants and shortened the distance between each plant. air flowed freely between the rows while dense leaves shadowed the fruit.

this was effective in checking disease. they provided the market with large quantities of eggplants last august and september. the slack season was ended. they planted 18 varieties of vegetables during august and september last year on over two hectares, or 44 per cent of their total vegetable acreage.

new methods for growing vegetables

winter is the worst season for growing vegetables. in solving this problem, people have found methods for growing vegetables in hothouses. but this method is costly. every hothouse uses one ton of coal in the winter months. they wondered whether they could produce vegetables in another way. they studied chairman mao's teaching "weapons are an important factor in war, but not the decisive factor; it is people, not things, that are decisive." and mobilized the masses. relying on themselves they created a hothouse by indigenous methods. this uses plastic sheets instead of glass, straw instead of rush-mats and other local materials. pottery pipes were made of clay and hay. these cut the cost of building each hothouse from 140 yuan to about twelve yuan. the stoves were rebuilt to use both coal and plant stalks as fuel. they succeeded in nurturing vegetable seedlings and reaped a crop of cucumbers in 20 such hothouses.

they also studied ways of raising vegetable seedlings outdoors on plots of land sheltered by fences and other devices. they failed in the winter of 1968 because of the snowy cold weather. after repeated study and experiments, they succeeded in raising vegetable seedlings outdoors on a seedbed heated underneath by burning fuel. in this way they reaped green peppers and other vegetables in the winters of 1969 and 1970.

they arranged the sowing sequences properly. now they reap six crops of cucumbers, four of tomatoes and three of celery in a year. this provides the market with sufficient supplies.

AGRICULTURE

Chairman Mao's Philosophic Concepts Guide North China Peasants in Changing Farming System

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Mar. 31, 1972)

the party branch of hohengcheng production brigade in chengan county in the north china province of hopei has led the cadres and commune members in using chairman mao's philosophic concepts to succeed in inter-planting grain with cotton. the output has surpassed 6 tons of grain and 750 kilogrammes of ginned cotton per hectare for six years running.

the brigade is a cotton producer and used to be short of grain. it carried out in 1965 an experiment in inter-planting cotton with wheat, cotton with peas and cotton with garlic. thanks to careful management, they were successful and the inter-cropped cotton and wheat gave 2.85 tons of wheat and 600 kilogrammes of ginned cotton per hectare.

then they introduced an improved variety of barley. but they got only 300 kilogrammes per hectare due to lack of experience.

in face of this failure, the party branch organized the commune members to study chairman mao's article "serve the people" and his teaching "all genuine knowledge originates in direct experience." it helped the masses understand the truth that "failure is the mother of success". the experiment continued the following year. drawing lessons from practice, they sowed barley as soon as the earth began to thaw, gave the fields four courses of irrigation at the right times and adopted other measures. the barley grew well. they planted cotton and barley in such a way that they could be watered separately. at last this inter-planting succeeded.

they inter-planted high-yield maize with cotton in 1966. the maize did well but the cotton was not so good. members of the party branch analysed the cause with veteran peasants in the light of chairman mao's philosophic concepts. they found out that the maize had taken much of the water, manure and light the cotton needed. the contradiction was light, and maize the principal aspect of the contradiction. so, bearing in mind chairman mao's teaching "in given conditions, each of the two opposing aspects of a contradiction invariably transforms itself into its opposite as a result of the struggle between them", they made efforts to achieve the transformation. they widened the space between the rows of cotton and maize so as to lessen their competition for water and manure. at the same time, they planted maize in the furrows and cotton on the ridges. this increased the height of cotton plants and lowered that of maize plants, thus dealing with the question of light. after careful management, they obtained good results. they got 1.27 tons of ginned cotton and 3.37 tons of maize per hectare from 2.6 hectares of inter-planted land in 1969. over the past

six years, they have grown various kinds of catch crops, inter-planting grain with cotton, one grain with another, vegetables with cotton, and so on.

chairman mao teaches: "in the fields of the struggle for production and scientific experiment, mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change; they never remain at the same level."

the brigade made an experiment in inter-cropping cotton and peas in 1965. when they sowed the peas in early march, they accidently mixed in some maize seeds. the maize grew and the leaves turned from red to green after withstanding snow and frost. finally, it ripened earlier than ordinary maize. they drew inspiration from this. there is a short frost-free period in their locality, but they could select and breed cold-enduring seeds and increase the multiple-crop index.

they made a trial. in 1967, they inter-planted two maize varieties both of which have a short period of growth, and succeeded through careful management. on this basis, they carried out new bold experiments and improved the methods of inter-planting and catch cropping. they made full use of the growing periods before the spring frost and after the autumn frost and practised catch cropping of cotton and varieties of maize, peas, barley, buckwheat, rape or other crops that endure cold or have a short growing period. they achieved treble and quadruple cropping in one year or seven crops in two years. through practice, they improved the system of inter-planting and catch cropping, raising land utilization without depleting the soil.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Government Civil Aviation Delegation Leaves Albania for Romania

(NCNA-English Tirana, Mar. 30, 1972)

the chinese government civil aviation delegation led by ma jen-hui, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, left here by air today for a visit to romania after concluding its visit to albania.

among those present at the airport to see the delegation off were sali verdha, vice-minister of communication and head of the albanian delegation, siri carcani, director of the first department of the ministry of foreign affairs, and sterio spasse, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society.

ion stoian, romanian ambassador to albania, was present at the airport.

present also at the airport were chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua and other officials of the chinese embassy here.

during its stay in albania, the chinese and albanian delegations signed an agreement on civil air transport between the governments of the people's republic of china and the people's republic of albania. the chinese delegation toured the capital and other places of albania to see the tremendous achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction made by the heroic albanian people under the leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha. it was accorded enthusiastic welcome and warmly received by the local leading comrades and masses during its tour.

the chinese ambassador gave a reception at the embassy yesterday evening on the occasion of the delegation's visit. present at the reception were milo qirko, minister of communication of albania, kico ngjela, minister of trade, sulejman baholli, minister without portfolio, reiz malile, vice-minister of foreign affairs, sterio spasse, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society, and others.

at the reception filled with an extremely warm and friendly atmosphere, toasts were proposed by ambassador liu chen-hua, minister milo qirko, minister kico ngjela and head of the chinese delegation ma jen-hui to the steady development and strengthening of the great revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and albania, and to the good health and long life of comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung.

Albanian Ambassador and Embassy Members in Peking Do Physical Labor at Friendship People's Commune

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 31, 1972)

xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, and members of the albanian embassy in peking, went to the china-albania friendship people's commune today to do physical labour. they arrived in the commune to a warm welcome by its leaders and members. in an atmosphere of militant friendship between china and albania, the albanian comrades, braving a strong wind, joined the commune members in building a pumping station.

accompanying the albanian comrades were li ting-chuan and wang ming-hsiu, deputy directors of the soviet union and east european affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND CHILE

Keng Piao Meets with Chilean Socialist Youth Federation Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 31, 1972)

keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, this evening met with all members of the delegation of the socialist youth federation of chile led by guido gomez palacios and gave a dinner in their honour. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present at the meeting and dinner were shen chien, a leading member of the china-latin america friendship association, and leading members of other organizations concerned including hsieh ching-yi, hsueh tuan, hsing chu-fang, chia hsueh-chien, hsing jen-hsien, chiang kuang-hua and lin chen.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egyptian Government Delegation Led by Presidential Counsellor Riad Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Mar. 30, 1972)

the egyptian government delegation led by manmoud riad, foreign affairs counsellor to and special envoy of president anwar el sadat of the arab republic of egypt, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home via hongkong by train this morning.

it was given a warm send-off at the railway station by chen yu, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; chen mu-hua, chinese vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, who accompanied the delegation to kwangchow; pai ping, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee; and more than 2,000 people of kwangchow.

the kwangchow railway station today flew the national flags of the arab republic of egypt and china. when presidential counsellor riad and other distinguished egyptian guests arrived at the station, the people beat drums and cymbals, enthusiastically waved bouquets and multi-coloured streamers and shouted "long live the friendship between the chinese and egyptian peoples exclamation" and other slogans.

the delegation arrived in kwangchow from hangchow by special plane yesterday morning. in the afternoon the distinguished guests saw an operation with acupunctural anesthesia at the no. two hospital attached to the chungshan medical college. the guests spoke highly of the achievements made by chinese medical science. they visited a mosque built in 627 a.d. during the tang dynasty and the tomb of the first arab moslem who came to kwangchow to preach some 1,300 years ago.

yesterday evening, the guests were honoured at a farewell banquet given by chen yu. in his speech, chen yu said that the people of kwangtung province, like the people throughout the country, firmly support the egyptian people, and the palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggle against u.s.-israeli aggression. riad expressed thanks for the support given by the chinese people and pointed out that this would help strengthen the egyptian people's struggle against u.s. imperialism and zionism.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

President Macias Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 31, 1972)

francisco macias nguema, president of the republic of equatorial guinea, received chinese ambassador to equatorial guinea chen tan and had a cordial and friendly talk with him on march 28 in the capital santa isabel, according to a report from that city.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Friendship Tour of Finland, Feature Story by Chinese Journalists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 30, 1972)

a chinese journalists' delegation recently visited finland, sweden, norway, denmark, switzerland and austria for 41 days on the invitation of their respective governments. it was a tour of unforgettable friendship. we carried the good wishes of the chinese people to the peoples of the six countries and brought back profound expressions of friendship for the chinese people.

our plane reached finnish airspace at noon on january 13. through thin clouds we saw a ice-sealed wintry scene typical of northern europe, with dark green forests extending over large tracts of land. this "green gold" of forest covers 71 per cent of finland, and is the main source of its economic development.

it was fine when we landed in helsinki, to be warmly welcomed by the chief of the press bureau of the finnish foreign ministry and other finnish friends. our host greeted us with these words, "we are honoured that finland is the first host country for the visit of the chinese journalists' delegation."

the day following our arrival, the finnish foreign minister entertained us to lunch in the government reception building. the warm hospitality of the government was typical of the friendship expressed wherever we went. on january 18, finnish president urho kekkonen received all the members of the delegation. reviewing the history of the development of friendly relations between finland and china, president kekkonen reminded us that it was in the early 1950's that finland and china established diplomatic and trade relations. finland had consistently supported the restoration to china to her legitimate seat in the united nations, it was satisfactory to see that this had now been realized. the president told the delegation

that it was his wife who led the first cultural delegation from finland to china in 1953. he said, the visit which had impressed her deeply was still fresh in her memory, and they often talked about it.

during our stay in finland, we visited the parliament building, the national museum, the newly-built helsinki municipal opera house and music hall, as well as television stations, schools, hospitals, libraries and factories. we contacted many friends of finnish press, cultural and trade circles, were given generous hospitality, and established many new friendships.

paper and timber are traditional industrial products in finland. prior to world war two, they comprised 80 per cent of the country's export. they now comprise about 57 per cent. our finnish friends explained that this does not indicate a decline in the absolute export figures for paper and timber, but that the percentage was down because of the emergence of new export products, particularly by developments in the metal and machinery industry. we visited one of the enterprises of the united paper company near tampere. the company which has plants in various parts of the country, has an annual output of 800,000 tons of paper and cardboard, 15 to 20 per cent of the country's total output. this company also produces paper-making equipment.

in tampere, we visited a metal machinery plant where we saw finland-made drilling machines and paper-making machines. the operators of the drilling machines enthusiastically explained their performance to us. among them was a wind-driven miniature drilling machine, made for export to china. this is a new development in the trade between finland and china, which our finnish friends assured us is very important to finland.

we were all happy to recall that good trade relations had been maintained between the two countries ever since the signing of the trade agreement in 1953. as president kekkonen said: "both sides are fulfilling their trade agreement with satisfaction." the foreign minister spoke on similar lines, "finland was the first non-socialist country to sign a bilateral trade agreement with china. the development of our trade relationship has been good." he hoped that the development of friendly relations between our two countries would be accompanied by possibilities for increased and diversified trade.

finland is far distant from china geographically, but the friendly feelings of the finnish people towards the chinese people have left us with deep impression of closeness to each other.

a middle-school head-master in helsinki told us: "china is a country with an enormous population. she has not only a long-standing history and culture, but is also playing an increasingly important role in international affairs. we are eagerly studying your language. so that we can better understand your past and present." pointing to a group of girl students, he said, "they started to study chinese last autumn." in simple chinese words the girls expressed to us their love for the chinese language. one of them told us: "it is not easy to learn chinese. but we are interested in learning it. i want to learn it so as to express our mutual understanding of each

other and strengthen the friendship between the peoples of finland and china."

on numerous occasions, we were hospitably invited to the homes of finnish friends. when visiting the family of the president of the finland-china association, he told us that the finnish people sincerely desire to understand china. as evidence of this, we were told that the membership of the finland-china association has doubled in recent months. a doctor who had visited china, invited his relatives and friends to his home to meet the chinese visitors. he cherished joyful memories of china, and recounted what he had seen and learned in china. he showed us a film he had made in china. visiting a young finnish friend's family, we found the room, packed with people from various parts of helsinki. some had visited china and some hoped to visit china. an old worker at a cable factory who visited china last year told them that he had longed for many years to visit china and see with his own eyes why the chinese workers have such great energy. after visiting china, he understood why. it is because they want to serve the people whole-heartedly. it had taken him four years to save the money for the trip, but his desire to visit china was realized at last. we were deeply moved by this old worker. his desire vividly expressed the earnest friendship of the finnish people towards the chinese people. we are sure that mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of the two countries will be further strengthened by more exchanges of visits.

CHINA AND INDOCHINA WAR

Statement of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 31, 1972)

statement of the ministry of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china

march 31, 1972

the ministries of foreign affairs of the democratic republic of viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam issued statements respectively on march 28 and 29, 1972, sternly condemning the u.s. government for its unreasonable action of indefinitely stopping attending the meetings of the paris conference and deliberately sabotaging the paris talks, reiterating their solemn and just stand on the settlement of the viet nam question and expressing once again the

vietnamese people's iron-like determination to firmly persevere in and vigorously step up the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation until complete victory. the chinese government and people express their resolute support for this.

it is noted that the paris talks on the viet nam question have been going on for nearly four years and that the fundamental reason why no progress has been made is that the united states has not abandoned its stand of carrying on its war of aggression but vainly attempted to gain at the conference table what it cannot get on the battlefield. although the u.s. government has tiresomely boasted about its desire for a negotiated settlement of the viet nam question, its deeds are totally different from its words. on the battlefield it has been stepping up its "vietnamization" programme, incessantly creating pretexts for air bombardments against northern viet nam and doing its utmost to prolong and intensify its war of aggression; in the negotiations it has refused to accept the series of peace proposals put forward by the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, particularly the seven-point peace proposal and the further elaboration on its two key points, obstinately insisted upon its truculent terms which virtually demand that the vietnamese people accept a compromise and surrender, and played every kind of tricks to deceive world opinion and cover up the continuation of its war of aggression. now, the nixon government has brazenly and unilaterally declared the indefinite suspension of the paris talks, thus laying bare the falsehood of the so-called readiness of the united states to hold "serious" discussions.

the u.s. government attempts to use suspension of the paris talks as a threat to force the vietnamese people to accept the terms it has laid down for their compromise and surrender. this is futile. for over a decade, the heroic vietnamese people have shed blood and fought in a war against the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys in order to attain the sacred goal of liberating the south, defending the north and proceeding to the peaceful reunification of their fatherland, and they will never give up until they achieve this aim. as is said in the statement of the ministry of foreign affairs of the democratic republic of viet nam, "no force on earth however brutal, no threat however insolent, no machination however perfidious, can shake the iron-like determination of the vietnamese people."

the u.s. government must stop its war of aggression in all its forms, stop pushing its "vietnamization" programme, stop playing all tricks to sabotage the paris talks and honestly accept the seven-point peace proposal of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the elaboration on its two key points. otherwise, it will only sink deeper and deeper in the quagmire of its war of aggression, suffer even heavier blows at the hands of the vietnamese people and come to a still more dismal end.

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator's Article: "Truculent Move of US Government"

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 31, 1972)

the "people's daily" carries a commentator's article today entitled "truculent move of u.s. government". the article reads:

statements scathingly denouncing u.s. imperialism for its sabotage of the paris conference on viet nam and reiterating their solemn and just stand on the settlement of the viet nam question were issued by the foreign ministries of the democratic republic of viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam on march 28 and 29 respectively. the chinese people express full support in the matter.

the u.s. government flagrantly announced on march 23, 1972 that it will stop attending indefinitely sessions of the paris conference on viet nam. this truculent and unreasonable move of u.s. imperialism has once again laid bare before the people of the world its scheme to obstruct the solution of the viet nam question and to perpetuate the war of aggression.

to defend its sabotage of the paris conference, the u.s. government claimed that it adopted a "serious" attitude toward the talks and shifted the responsibility for their deadlock on to the r.s.v.n. provisional revolutionary government and the d.r.v.n. government. but this is entirely in vain. everyone knows that it is the u.s. government which has resorted to various devices in the talks in the last few years to reject time and again the reasonable proposals put forth by the vietnamese side and try its utmost to hinder the talks from proceeding smoothly. moreover, u.s. imperialism has kept pushing energetically its war "vietnamization" programme and stepping up its bombing raids on north viet nam in a vain attempt to seize what it has failed to achieve on the conference table. the suspension of the talks is nothing but a new step in prolonging, obstructing and undermining the paris conference on viet nam which the u.s. government has been doing all the time.

of late, american official sources have blatantly asserted that the u.s. government should exert pressure on the vietnamese people to force them to make a "move forward" in accepting the unreasonable u.s. conditions. but this is purely wishful thinking. the heroic vietnamese people have won great victories and accumulated rich experiences in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. they have never submitted to any war threat and political blackmail of u.s. imperialism. just as pointed out in the statement of the d.r.v.n. foreign ministry, "no force on earth however brutal, no threat however insolent, no machination however perfidious, can shake our iron-like determination." the u.s. sabotage of the paris conference will only stir up greater hatred among the vietnamese people and toughen their resolve to bring the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation to new victory.

the seven-point peace proposal of the r.s.v.n. provisional revolutionary government together with the further clarification on its two key points has pointed out the correct way to solve the viet nam question. it has won wide support from the world's people including the american people. if the u.s. government really wants to settle the viet nam question, this must be shown by deeds, that is, to stop immediately its sabotage of the paris conference and bombing of north viet nam, immediately to hold serious talks with the r.s.v.n. provisional revolutionary government and the d.r.v.n. government and to consider conscientiously and accept the reasonable vietnamese proposal for solving the viet nam question. should the u.s. government persist in its truculent move to undermine the paris conference, it will reap a bitter harvest and suffer a heavier defeat.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Reactionary Sato Government Fabricates Ridiculous "Grounds" for Annexing China's Tiaoyu and Other Islands

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 30, 1972)

the sato government of japan recently fabricated so-called "grounds" for legalizing its scheme of annexing the tiaoyu and other islands appertaining to china's taiwan province, tokyo reports revealed. it is working out measures to occupy the tiaoyu and other islands after the "reversion" of okinawa by the united states on may 15. this indicates once again that the sato government is still obdurately pursuing its policy of hostility towards china.

at a lower house committee meeting on march 8, takeo fukuda, foreign minister of the sato government, claimed once again that the tiaoyu and other islands "belong to japan". on the same day, the japanese foreign ministry dished up an "official statement" regarding

the senkaku islands (meaning the tiaoyu and other islands) based on painstakingly fabricated "grounds", trying to describe china's territory tiaoyu and other islands as "belonging" to japan.

a kyodo news agency report revealed that on the pretext of "preventing taiwan fishermen from illegally intruding into the archipelago", the japanese foreign ministry is planning to "send patrol boats and set up unmanned meteorological stations there" after the u.s. "reversion" of okinawa on may 15. it was reported that the japanese foreign ministry even plans to hoist the japanese national flag on the tiaoyu and other islands after may 15.

the "official statement" dished up by foreign minister fukuda and the japanese foreign ministry alleged that "the islands were never ruled by the ching dynasty of china. this was confirmed by a survey made in 1885." the japanese government attempts to describe china's territory tiaoyu and other islands as "belonging to nobody" so as to create "grounds" for its occupation of them. this is entirely a distortion of historical facts in order to throw things into confusion. the fact is that the tiaoyu, huangwei, chihwei, nanhsiao, peihsiao and other islands lying in the east china sea appertain to china's taiwan since ancient times. they never belong to the ryukyu islands. history books of the ming and ching dynasties of china clearly recorded that the envoys sent to the ryukyus at that time considered the arrival at the kume island as the entry into the ryukyu territory and the boundary line between china and ryukyu in this area lies between the chihwei island and the kume island. as early as in the ming dynasty, the tiaoyu and other islands were already included in china's marine defence areas. when the japanese government stealthily made a so-called "survey" there in 1885, these islands had been under china's jurisdiction for several centuries. historical facts cannot be changed. the "grounds" fabricated by the sato government in distortion of the historical facts can deceive nobody.

another reason concocted by foreign minister fukuda and the japanese foreign ministry is that the japanese government decided to incorporate the islands into japanese territory in 1895. this is precisely a confession of the criminal act of the old japanese militarists in annexing china's territory tiaoyu and other islands. historical facts show that japanese militarism had cast a covetous eye on china's tiaoyu and other islands for ten years since 1885, but never dared to lay its hand on them until 1895 when the defeat of the government of the ching dynasty in the year-long sino-japanese war was a foregone conclusion and then it forcibly "incorporated" the tiaoyu and other islands into japanese territory. in april the same year, japan coerced the government of the ching dynasty to conclude the unequal "treaty of shimonoseki" by which taiwan together with all islands appertaining to it and the penghu islands were ceded to japan. now the sato government even takes the aggressive act of grabbing china's territory by the japanese aggressors in the past as "grounds" to support its standpoint that it should have the title to the islands. this is thoroughly a gangster logic.

in an attempt to prove that the tiaoyu and other islands should "belong" to japan, japanese foreign minister

fukuda and the japanese foreign ministry also alleged that these islands were placed under u.s. jurisdiction in accordance with the san francisco "peace treaty", and now they are included in the "areas of reversion" in accordance with the japan-u.s. okinawa "reversion" agreement. this is sheer nonsense. as is well known, after world war ii, the japanese government handed over to the united states the tiaoyu and other islands appertaining to taiwan and the u.s. government unilaterally declared that it enjoyed the so-called "administrative rights" over these islands. this is illegal in the first place and the chinese government and people have never recognized it. it is all the more impermissible for the japanese and u.s. governments, which are engaged in the okinawa "reversion" fraud, to make an illicit transfer between themselves of china's tiaoyu and other islands. it provides no "grounds" whatsoever to entitle the japanese government to these islands.

the chinese people firmly support the japanese people's struggle for immediate, complete and unconditional recovery of okinawa and strongly oppose any bargain between the u.s. and japanese reactionaries over china's territory tiaoyu and other islands or any plot to make use of the issue to sabotage the friendly relations between the chinese and japanese people. the historical truth that the tiaoyu and other islands belong to china since ancient times is being gradually grasped by the japanese people and more and more of them have seen or are seeing through the sato government's scheme to annex these territories of china. some progressive japanese people are exposing the vicious scheme of sato and company and refuting the "grounds" fabricated by them. if the sato government would not draw lessons from history and would dare to carry out outrageous aggressive activities of "patrolling" the waters around the tiaoyu and other islands or hoisting japanese national flag on them, it will surely meet with the resolute opposition of the chinese and japanese people. the chinese people are determined to liberate taiwan. they are also determined to recover tiaoyu and other islands.

Mr. Aiichiro Fujiyama Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 31, 1972)

aiichiro fujiyama, diet member of the japanese liberal democratic party and former foreign minister of japan, and his secretaries tamotsu yamamoto and fumio saito, concluded a friendly visit to peking and left by air today to tour shanghai and hangchow before going home via kwangchow.

present at the airport to see them off were wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of other chinese organizations concerned, including wang hsiao-yun, wu shu-tung, li meng-ching and chin su-cheng.

also present were yoshizo yasuda and other japanese friends.

mr. fujiyama gave a farewell banquet yesterday evening to entertain personages from chinese circles concerned.

Delegation of Japanese "Sanrizuka Struggle" Makes Report in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 30, 1972)

the delegation of the japanese "sanrizuka struggle" was invited to make a report to the people in the chinese capital this morning. delegation leader isaku tomura and others gave an account of the sanrizuka peasants' struggle against the reactionary sato government's forcible seizure of land for building a military airfield. the report was well received by the audience.

recalling the struggle of the sanrizuka peasants, isaku tomura said: the peasants in sanrizuka have for long lived there, tilling their fertile soil. to carry through the japan-u.s. "security treaty", the reactionary japanese government pursues a reactionary agricultural policy and attempts to forcibly seize land from sanrizuka peasants for building a big military airfield. to safeguard their property, the peasants, old and young, students and women, have united and organized themselves into action groups and waged a resolute struggle against the reactionaries. this has dealt a heavy blow at the reactionary sato government.

isaku tomura said: this struggle has helped raise the peasants' class consciousness. it helps us realize that it was not merely a struggle to safeguard our own interests but a political struggle against japanese militarism and the japan-u.s. "security treaty". we must form a united front embracing workers, peasants and students and carry the struggle through to the end. delegation secretary general tsutomu kase and delegation members tome gunji and takeshi ishii also spoke at the meeting.

in his speech, wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, pointed out that the chinese and japanese people are friendly toward each other. the peoples of various countries invariably sympathize with and support each other in their just struggles. the chinese people firmly support the japanese people's just struggle and the just struggle of the sanrizuka peasants. we are deeply convinced that the japanese people will certainly win final victory so long as they are united, dare to fight and are good at fighting.

the report meeting was sponsored by the china-japan friendship association. it was also attended by wang hsiao-yun, hsiao hsiang-chien, chen kang, cheng chih-mai, li fu-teh, wang tung-wu and others.

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo and His Wife Meet and Fete Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 30, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, and his wife yu li-chun, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with japanese friends mr. nobuyuki araki and his wife hisayo araki.

the japanese friends were honoured at a dinner given by kuo mo-jo and his wife after the meeting.

present on the occasions were wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of other organizations concerned, including chang hsiang-shan, yang kung-su, chang yu, hsu chung-ching and lin li-yun.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

First Nigerian Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 30, 1972)

muhammed aminu sanusi, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the federal republic of nigeria to the people's republic of china, today presented his credentials to tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china.

han hsu, director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry, and staff members hc yang and chang yi-chun were present on the occasion.

also present were m.p. akpoyowaре, minister, and a.m. joda, first secretary, of the nigerian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Delegation of Democratic People's Republic of Korea Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 31, 1972)

a delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea headed by li min su, member of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and director of a department of the party central committee, arrived here by air this afternoon after a visit to laos at the invitation of the lao patriotic front.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; peng shao-hui, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and leading members of departments concerned, including shen chien, tsao ke-chiang, mao pao-chung, tien shu-chien and yang chun-cheng.

also present at the airport were:

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the d.p.r.k. to china, and yu song jin, counsellor, sr. col. jang rae hyen, military attache, and other officials, of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking; and

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Regular Meeting of Sino-Vietnamese Boundary Through Railway Traffic Held in Kunming

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 30, 1972)

the fourteenth regular meeting of the sino-vietnamese boundary through railway traffic was held in kunming, yunnan province, from march 13 to 20 and a protocol was signed. chang teh-wen, leader of the railway delegation of the ministry of communications of the people's republic of china, and ha dang an, leader of the railway delegation of the ministry of communications and transport of the democratic republic of viet nam, signed the protocol on behalf of their respective countries. the meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

during the meeting, chen kang and liu ming-hui, vice-chairmen of the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee, and li wei, vice-chairman of the kunming

municipal revolutionary committee, met with and gave a dinner in honour of the comrades on the railway delegation of the ministry of communications and transport of viet nam.

the vietnamese delegation toured changsha, shaoshan and other places in hunan province. shang tzu-chin, vice-chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee, met with and feted the vietnamese comrades-in-arms.

the vietnamese delegation left for home today.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Presidential Special Envoy Leaves Peking for Democratic Republic of Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 30, 1972)

abdul hafeez pirzada, minister of education and provincial co-ordination and special envoy of president zulfikar ali bhutto of the islamic republic of pakistan, wound up his friendly visit to china and left here by air this morning for a visit to the democratic republic of viet nam.

he was seen off at peking airport by liu hsi-yao, leading member of the scientific and educational group under the state council, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, and yeh cheng-chang, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

also at the airport were k.m. kaiser, pakistan ambassador to china, ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and ker meas, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to china.

while in peking, minister abdul hafeez pirzada visited peking university and the summer palace.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Delegation of Palestine Liberation Organization Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 30, 1972)

filled with feelings of revolutionary friendship for the palestinian and other arab peoples, more than 2,000 people in peking, including militiamen and commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army warmly welcomed a delegation of the palestine liberation organization at the airport this afternoon. they expressed their firm support to the palestinian people's just struggle against u.s.-israeli aggression.

the delegation is headed by abu nidal and member of the delegation is abu dawod.

peking airport today flew the flag of palestine and the national flag of china. among those welcoming the palestinian comrades-in-arms at the airport were chi peng-fei, chinese foreign minister; ho ying, director of the west asian and african affairs department of the foreign ministry; chai cheng-wen, director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence; and wang hai-jung, chou chueh, lin ai-li and kao chien-chung, leading members of departments of the foreign ministry.

also present were:

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia;

munier ibrahim hammoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, and his wife, and palestinian friends in peking;

and diplomatic envoys from arab countries, the democratic people's republic of korea, the republic of south viet nam, the democratic republic of viet nam, the kingdom of cambodia and albania.

the visit by the palestinian comrades-in-arms has provided the chinese people with a good opportunity to learn from the fighting palestinian people. when abu nidal and abu dawod, in the company of chi peng-fei, walked round to meet the welcoming crowds, the workers, peasants and armymen, filled with joy, waved bouquets and multi-coloured streamers, beat drums and cymbals and danced to greet the envoys of the palestinian people. they shouted : "salute to the heroic palestinian people exclamation" "long live the militant unity between the people of china and palestine exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation" abu nidal and abu dawod waved to the cheering crowds in acknowledgement.

Chou En-lai and Chi Peng-fei Meet with Delegation of Palestine Liberation Organization

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 31, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs, this afternoon met with abu nidal, leader, and abu dawod, member, of the delegation of the palestine liberation organization. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

munier ibrahim hammoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, was present on the occasion.

also present were leading members and staff members of departments concerned ho ying, chai cheng-wen, chou chueh, kao chien-chung, lin ai-li, li liu-ken, chang chen, hu feng-hsien and yuan tien-wei.

Minister Chi Peng-fei Holds Talks with Delegation of Palestine Liberation Organization

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 30, 1972)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei held talks this afternoon with abu nidal, leader, and abu dawod, member, of the delegation of the palestine liberation organization. the talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

munier ibrahim hammoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, took part in the talks.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were leading members of departments concerned ho ying, chou chueh, lin ai-li and others.

Minister Chi Peng-fei Gives Banquet to Welcome Delegation of Palestine Liberation Organization

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 30, 1972)

chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome abu nidal, leader, and abu dawod, member, of the delegation of the palestine liberation organization.

among the guests were munier ibrahim hammoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, his wife, and palestinian friends in peking.

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia was also among the guests.

present at the banquet were wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; ting hsi-lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; ho ying, director of the west asian and african affairs department of the foreign ministry; and chai cheng-wen, director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence.

minister chi peng-fei and delegation leader abu nidal spoke at the banquet which was alive with warm expressions of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the chinese people and the palestinian people and the other arab peoples.

in his speech, minister chi peng-fei, on behalf of the chinese government and people, expressed warm welcome to the palestinian comrades-in-arms coming from the forefront of the anti-imperialist struggle in the middle east.

he said: the arab nation is a great nation. the palestinian people have a glorious tradition of waging protracted struggles against imperialism. in order to recover palestine's national right to self-determination, the fine sons and daughters of the palestinian people have in the past few years held aloft the anti-imperialist revolutionary banner, persevered in armed struggle and, advancing wave upon wave in heroic battles, repeatedly smashed the military attacks and political swindles of imperialism and zionism and their lackeys. they have thus gone through the severe tempering of war flames and stood political tests, and have won the sympathy and support of the revolutionary people throughout the world.

minister chi peng-fei said: in league with imperialism and israeli zionism, the reactionary authorities of jordan have recently dished up a so-called hussein's plan for creating a "united arab kingdom". this is an out-and-out political plot, which attempts, by using alternatively the counter-revolutionary dual tactics of military attack and political deception, to split the unity of the palestinian and other arab peoples, undermine the struggle against the aggression by imperialism and zionism and eventually liquidate the

palestinian people's cause of national liberation. as soon as this plan came into the open, it met with the firm opposition and strong condemnation of the palestinian and other arab peoples. it can be said with certainty that, in face of the daily awakening palestinian and other arab peoples, all plots engineered by imperialism and reaction are doomed to failure.

he stated: the palestinian people's cause of liberation is a just one. you enjoy abundant support in your just cause. the revolutionary people throughout the world are on your side. i wish to reaffirm to you that the chinese government and people will, as always, resolutely support you in your just struggle against u.s.-israeli aggression and for returning to your homeland. we have always held that the palestinian people's right of national existence must be restored, that the israeli zionist aggressors must withdraw from all the arab territories they have invaded and occupied, that the destiny of the palestinian and other arab peoples must be decided only by themselves, and that the aggression, subversion, control and interference to which the one or two superpowers subject them must be resolutely opposed. we are firmly convinced that by constantly strengthening their militant unity, guarding against the schemes of imperialism and its partner to sow discord and disintegrate their ranks and persisting in a protracted people's war, the palestinian people and their armed forces will certainly be able to overcome the temporary difficulties confronting them on their road of advance and win final victory in their struggle for national liberation.

in his speech, abu nidal, leader of the delegation, said: high mountains and vast oceans could not and will never separate the palestinian people and the chinese people. the fact that we have come to peking today serves as a testimony. we consider the warm welcome which we are proud of as praises to every palestinian fighter in the trench, regards to every fighter on his post fighting against colonialism, imperialism and zionism, and respects to every fallen hero who held firm his weapon and laid down his precious life for the overthrow of the reactionaries, their lackeys and all other brutal forces.

he added: we want to faithfully convey the revolutionary greetings of the palestinian people, our fighters on the battle front and the palestinian leaders to the heroic chinese people and their revolutionary leaders and to the great communist party of china which, under the banner of the great chairman mao tsetung and his brilliant thought, has won one victory after another in all fields.

abu nidal said: our arab liberation movement is a common struggle waged together with the liberation movements of the rest of the world, the progressive forces and the anti-imperialist forces in all countries.

abu nidal said: the trend of history is irresistible. countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want to make revolution. wherever there is aggression, there is a revolution. though colonialism and world imperialism are backing their lackeys with arms and money, all this will come to nil under the feet of the revolutionary people.

abu nidal pointed out that imperialists, colonialists, zionists and reactionaries dished up one plan after another and imagined that they could deceive the people by tricks. but this is only wishful thinking. he said that the new trick now being played by the jordanian puppet regime is but the same old ware, only with a new label. this puppet king has dressed up the "allon plan" with the cloak of a "united arab kingdom". their aim is to liquidate the palestine revolution and the arab liberation movement, to create the false legalization of so-called being representative of the palestinian people, to split the arab ranks and disintegrate the unity of the arab peoples, to consolidate the colonialist politics and economic exploitation, and to prop and protect the arab reactionaries and ward them off the indignation and hatred of the masses. but the masses of the arab people in all the cities and villages from the atlantic to the arabian gulf unequivocally declare: only the palestinian people themselves have the right to determine their own destiny. no domination or patronage by others.

abu nidal said: the palestinian people believe that armed struggle is the only way to liberate the whole palestine which lies from the jordan river to the mediterranean sea. we are determined to hold high our fighting banner and never to relax or waver no matter what obstacles and briers and brambles are on the revolutionary road.

among the guests at the banquet were diplomatic envoys to china of arab countries and diplomatic envoys to china of the democratic people's republic of korea, the republic of south viet nam, the democratic republic of viet nam, the kingdom of cambodia and albania.

present were leading members of chinese departments concerned including chu pei-chang, chou jung-kuo, hsü han-ping, wang hai-jung, chen wen-chun, chou chueh, hsi yeh-sheng, cheng fei, yang chi, lin ai-li and kao chien-chung.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Ambassador to Romania Gives Dinner for Romanian Scientific and Technical Delegation

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Mar. 30, 1972)

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, gave a dinner at the embassy here last evening for the romanian scientific and technical delegation which recently returned home after visiting china.

the delegation was led by gheorghe pacoste, vice-minister of mining, petroleum and geology and head of the romanian group of the sino-romanian joint commission

on scientific and technical cooperation. it attended the 14th session of the joint commission and paid a friendly visit to china.

at the dinner permeated with cordial and friendly atmosphere, the guests and hosts proposed toasts to the steady development of friendly relations and scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries.

CHINA AND RWANDA

Ministers Chi Peng-fei and Sha Feng Continue Talks with Rwanda Minister Nkezabera

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 31, 1972)

chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs, and sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry, this afternoon continued talks with pierre damien nkezabera, leader of the government delegation of the republic of rwanda and minister of agriculture and livestock.

the talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks on the rwanda side were members of the government delegation of the republic of rwanda lucien nibaseke, francois ngarukiyintwali, rehabia banguka and joseph munyankindi.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were leading members and staff members of departments concerned hao chung-shih, ho ying, chang shu, hsi yeh-sheng, lu hsueh-chien, chu chi-chen, kao chien-chung, mu wen, tien yi-min, chao pao-chen and liang yin-chu.

Rwandan Government Delegation Sees Modern Revolutionary Ballet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 30, 1972)

the government delegation of the republic of rwanda led by pierre damien nkezabera, minister of agriculture and livestock, this evening attended a performance of the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" presented by the china dance drama troupe.

accompanying the distinguished rwandan guests at the performance were sha feng, chinese minister of agriculture and forestry, and leading members of departments concerned hao chung-shih, chang shu and others.

the distinguished guests this morning visited the peking no. 2 cotton mill and went round some of the workshops and a kindergarten of the mill in the company of hsiang chien, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee. they were warmly welcomed by the workers.

accompanied by minister sha feng, the distinguished rwandan guests this afternoon viewed the palace museum and cultural relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Li Hsien-nien, Pai Hsiang-kuo, Chiao Kuan-hua and Chou Hua-min Meet with Swedish Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 30, 1972)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, this evening met with all members of the swedish government delegation led by kjell-olof feldt, minister of commerce. the hosts and guests had a friendly conversation.

kurt-allan belfrage, leader of the swedish industrial management delegation, arne bjornberg, swedish ambassador to china, and his wife, and officials of the swedish embassy in peking were present at the meeting.

also present were leading members of chinese departments concerned wang jun-sheng, wang tung, wang wen-lin, li yung-ting, sun so-chang and yang yang.

Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo Fetes Swedish Government Delegation and Swedish Industrial Management Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 30, 1972)

pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, gave a banquet here this evening to welcome the swedish government delegation led by kjell-olof feldt, minister of commerce, and the swedish industrial management delegation headed by kurt-allan belfrage, chairman of the general export association of sweden.

arne bjornberg, swedish ambassador to china, and his wife and officials of the swedish embassy in peking also attended.

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs, chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned wang jun-sheng, wang tung, wang wen-tin, li yung-ting, sun so-chang and yang yang were present at the banquet.

an atmosphere of friendship between the two countries and the two peoples of china and sweden prevailed at the banquet. minister pai hsiang-kuo and minister kjell-olof feldt in their speeches at the banquet pointed out that amicable relations have all along existed between china and sweden since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. they toasted a continuous development of the good cooperation and trade relations between the two countries.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Ecuadorian Foreign Minister Reaffirms Defense of 200-Nautical Mile Territorial Waters

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 30, 1972)

ecuadorian foreign minister antonio lucio paredes has reaffirmed ecuador's opposition to foreign interference in her internal affairs and her just stand of defending the 200-nautical mile territorial waters when speaking to the diplomatic corps in quito recently, according to a report from that city.

lucio paredes said that "non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, self-determination of the peoples and juridical equality among states" are inflexible norms of ecuador's foreign policy.

he denounced the u.s. imperialist "sanctions" against ecuador because she has taken a stand of defending her sovereignty over territorial waters and detaining u.s. pirate fishing vessels. "ecuador opposes and will not accept interference in her internal affairs by other countries; she condemns the use of force, menace and coercion to suppress her sovereign will", he said.

lucio paredes stressed that ecuador "will persist in defending the 200-nautical mile territorial waters, because this is a part of her unrenounceable exercise of national sovereignty".

the foreign minister said that it is indispensable for ecuador to maintain and expand her ties with all peoples of the world in disregard of their respective systems

of government. "the present government of ecuador hopes to maintain friendly relations and fruitful interchanges on the basis of juridical equality with all states which will show amity to her", and "will strengthen commercial interchange with all countries of the world in disregard of ideological and political differences", he added.

according to another report, galo leoro, ecuador's ambassador to the organization of american states, said yesterday that the ecuadorian government "repudiates all measures of coercion which tends to suppress the sovereign will of other countries, opposes all forms of imperialism or hegemony of some countries over others, and reiterates her determination to defend the natural resources of the ecuadorian seas and the sovereignty of the state over the 200-nautical mile territorial waters".

CHINA AND UN

Secretary General of United Nations Conference on Trade and Development Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 30, 1972)

manuel perez-guerrero, secretary general of the united nations conference on trade and development, and his assistant moses adebanjo, deputy directer on the trade and development board of the u.n.c.t.d., arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit to china on invitation.

they were greeted at the airport by chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade of the people's republic of china, and leading members of chinese organizations concerned including pi chi-lung and liu chi-tsai.

Chinese Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo Meets with and Fetes Secretary General of UNCTD

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 31, 1972)

pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, today met with manuel perez-guerrero, secretary general of the united nations conference on trade and development, and his assistant moses adebanjo, deputy director on the trade and development board of the u.n.c.t.d., and gave a dinner in their honour. they had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasions were chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of organizations concerned wang jun-sheng, pi chi-lung and liu chi-tsai and others.

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Chairman Robaya Receives Chinese Ambassador to PDRY

(NCNA-English Aden, Mar. 30, 1972)

salem robaya ali, chairman of the presidential council of the people's democratic republic of yemen, yesterday received li chiang-fen, chinese ambassador to people's democratic republic of yemen, and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

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* NATIONAL *
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REVOLUTIONARY DRAMA

Internationalist Spirit Always Radiates Brilliance

- In praise of the revolutionary modern Peking opera "On the Docks"

by

Ching Yen-ching (景延旌) of a certain PLA unit

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 30, 1972)

"'Tis the final conflict. Let each stand in his place! The Internationale shall be the human race." This prelude to the revolutionary modern Peking opera "On the Docks" brings us the melody of the solemn and majestic "Internationale," resounding and roaring like tidal waves. The curtain rises on the stirring and bustling scene of the harbor of Shanghai with its myriads of boats and vessels, its fluttering flags, its throbbing cranes at work, its endless flow of traffic. The harbor of Shanghai, "an avenue to the five continents and three oceans," is taken as a stage for the fight of proletarian heroes in the socialist period to highlight the theme of proletarian internationalism. Projected are the towering images of Fang Hai-chen, Kao Chih-yang and other proletarian fighters who have the five continents in their minds. Fervently praised is the great victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

(I)

The proletarian revolutionary cause has always been international in nature. Lenin once pointed out, "Capital is an international force. To beat such a force, we must have international unity of workers and international friendship." Therefore, the proletariat and oppressed people and

oppressed nations of the whole world must inscribe on their own banners the fighting call, "Proletarians of the whole world, unite!" and shatter the counter-revolutionary unity of imperialism and its henchmen through revolutionary unity. The revolutionary situation of the sixties was very favorable. The great revolutionary storm of the national liberation movement was sweeping vast regions of the earth in Asia, Africa and Latin America. In the face of the raging revolutionary storm, should we show unswerving support for the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of various countries or camouflage sell-out with sham support, or pursue aggression under the pretext of support to seek domination--this is an important watershed marking the distinction between Marxist-Leninists and modern revisionists.

"On the Docks" presents the Chinese working class represented by Fang Hai-chen who in the face of the excellent situation in "the raging storm of the world revolution" consciously carries out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and takes support for the struggle of the people fighting for emancipation as an internationalist duty of her own.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, "The just struggle of the peoples of various countries of the whole world is guided by mutual support." From actual experience in the Chinese revolution, the workers of the harbor come to understand deeply that the victory of the Chinese revolution is inseparable from the support given by the revolutionary people of the world and that the countries and those people now fighting for emancipation are also "in great need of support from the revolutionary people of the world." Only by getting closely united, showing mutual support and letting "anti-imperialist flames rage everywhere" can the people of the whole world forge ahead from victory to victory.

On the basis of this realization, the workers of the harbor closely associate the loading and unloading of every parcel and every piece with the raging storm of world revolution. Full of fight, they seize the first chance to shoulder a heavy burden. They show every care and attention in the handling of every piece of work taken up by them. Through touching scenes portraying fervent support from the workers of the harbor of Shanghai for the African people, "On the Docks" vividly tells us, "Those people who have won revolutionary victory should help those struggling for emancipation--this is our internationalist duty." If after victory, we should forget about supporting the oppressed peoples and oppressed nations of the world or take such a kind of support as a burden or favor, we shall be betraying the proletarian revolution.

The Chinese working class represented by Fang Hai-chen understands not only the principle why mutual support governs the just struggle of the people of the whole world but also that real proletarian internationalist aid to foreign countries must be marked by an energetic effort to help the people of those countries follow a road of independence and self-government and self-reliance.

In the new version of "On the Docks," rice sent in aid of Africa is changed to paddy seeds. Such a change has deep significance. To achieve

the goal of holding prolonged sway over the African countries and enslaving their people, imperialism asserts positively that these countries basically cannot grow rice and that the only solution to their rice problem is to import rice. But after two short years of hard struggle, the Chinese technical personnel along with the African people have successfully grown rice on an experimental basis. Rice growing is now being introduced over a vast area. This calls for our support with a large supply of paddy seeds. Therefore, supplying aid-Africa seed rice is a major problem bearing on the African people's development of economic independence to shatter imperialist domination and oppression.

From the high plane of supporting the African people in developing their own country's economy on an independent and self-reliant basis, Fang Hai-chen, Kao Chih-yang and other dock workers take full note of the political significance of hurried completion of rice transportation and fervently plunge into this battle. When hidden class enemy Ch'ien Shou-wei instigates Ch'ao Chen-shan, the main in charge of loading and unloading, to put aside aid-Africa seed rice and concentrate first on handling North Europe-bound ships, Kao Chih-yang shows resolute opposition and considers the shipment of seed rice to help the African people toward self-reliance so urgent as to call for immediate attention and brook no delay.

Upon learning that a strong typhoon is threatening the sailing schedule of the Africa-bound vessls, Fang Hai-chen, Kao Chih-yang and others are in a state of great anxiety lest the farming season should be missed and loss caused to the African people's crops for the year. Therefore, undaunted and unruffled, they overcome one hundred and one obstacles. Before the onset of the expected thunder storm, they hurry to make the vessels sail ahead of schedule. Such a lofty internationalist spirit of the dock workers who feel what the African people feel about the urgency of the matter and think what the African people think gives profound expression to the sincerity of the Chinese people in foreign aid. This forms a sharp contrast with the vile course of action of imperialism and social imperialism seeking economic infiltration and political domination under the cloak of aid in an attempt to convert other countries into their own satellites.

(II)

How can the people of those countries who have achieved revolutionary victory carry out better their proletarian internationalist duties? The workers of the harbor apply dialectical materialism as a weapon in correctly handling the relations between the duties of their posts and concern for the situation as a whole, between proper class struggle and proper work about foreign aid. Laying firm hold of such a lever as class struggle, they unify patriotism with internationalism in energetic support of world revolution.

The great proletarian revolutionary cause is a mixture of many ordinary and minor jobs. Answers about how to handle these ordinary jobs vary with different ways of thinking. When young worker Han Hsiao-chiang

drops his own work certificate, Fang Hai-chen sternly points out, "It is not just a work certificate you have dropped. Rather it is the revolution!" In the attitude toward a big red work certificate are reflected two different ways of thinking.

Under the influence of corrosive bourgeois thinking, Han Hsiao-chiang shows disdain for ordinary loading and unloading work and fancies putting out to sea to do something great. On the other hand, Fang Hai-chen sees the extraordinary significance of every ordinary revolutionary job. What seems ordinary "loading and unloading, hauling and transportation work" is an indispensable part of revolutionary work. The dock is a battlefield of struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction. On the shoulders of the loading and unloading workers rests the heavy duty of supporting domestic construction and world revolution. The discharge of proletarian internationalist duties to accomplish foreign-aid tasks is inseparable from ordinary loading and unloading work.

The great proletarian teacher Lenin pointed out, "To do a great thing we must start with small things." To develop the internationalist spirit and support the world revolution, we must give full play to our enthusiasm, and in a down-to-earth and industrious and diligent manner, make extraordinary contributions at an ordinary post.

The workers on the docks represented by Fang Hai-chen deeply understand that their own ordinary loading and unloading work is closely bound up with the south and the north of China with its grassy lands and its cocoanut groves and has a bearing on the Chinese revolution and world revolution. For this reason, they display soaring enthusiasm in their work. In a shock transportation effort, what is to be done in face of a tight time schedule, a heavy task, a strict demand and lack of machines? Let the workers of the Shanghai docks provide the answer: "We do the hauling manually!" "In support of world revolution, we of the Chinese working class will go up spiked mountains and down an inferno of flames undaunted. Hauling a few cases is just nothing!" Such crisp and crackling exalted remarks give full expression to the lofty spirit of the dock workers who would move mountains and fill the sea in support of world revolution.

The dock workers represented by Fang Hai-chen deeply understand that the loading and unloading of every parcel and every case is entrusted to them by the Party and concerns the people's property and the motherland's honor. So in the performance of work, they show a stern attitude and a great sense of political responsibility marked by not the least neglect of duties. To some people, a loosely packed parcel is "a trivial thing," and "a big problem should not be made of it." To the workers on the docks, however, a loose-packed parcel is "as weighty as a mountain" and has "a great political impact undwarfed by the vastness of the sky." To look for a loose-packed sack from among several thousand sacks of wheat is like hunting for a needle in a big haystack. To check out a loose-packed sack, Fang Hai-chen and the workers search through the warehouse all night and go through all the sacks one by one. To reclaim a loose-packed sack, Kao Chih-yang defies choppy seas and rolling thunder to put out to sea to

overtake the lighter. Such a splendid scene gives full expression to the revolutionary spirit of the dock workers with their great sense of responsibility toward the foreign-aid assignment.

The workers on the docks see greatness in ordinariness and associate revolutionary ideals with practical struggle. Their feet planted on the docks, their minds occupied with the motherland, their eyes riveted on the world, they present a glorious lively scene, adding firewood to the raging flames of cocoanut groves [in Africa] and adding to the sound of the war drums on the Equator, on the banks of the Huangp'u River at one corner of the docks.

Experience of class struggle tells us that international reactionary forces must needs turn to our country for their agents and henchmen and domestic class enemies always pin their hopes for a comeback on imperialist, revisionist and reactionary conspiracies and that domestic class struggle is closely linked with class struggle on the international scene.

Chairman Mao points out incisively, "So long as there exists in the world imperialism and the bourgeoisie, the activities of our counter-revolutionary elements and bourgeois Rightists will always partake of the nature of class struggle and will always be linked with the activities of international reactionaries on a mutual-help basis."

In "On the Docks," hidden counter-revolutionary Ch'ien Shou-wei is a faithful henchman kept by imperialism and the Kuomintang reactionary clique. True to his counter-revolutionary class character, he thoroughly understands the political significance of disruptive activities against our foreign-aid efforts. He therefore tries every means to carry out counter-revolutionary harassing activities. He fakes weather reports and urges workers to concentrate on loading North Europe-bound vessels. He upsets transportation schedules in a vain attempt to delay the execution of aid-Africa assignments. He befriends and corrupts young worker Han Hsiao-chiang so as to create incidents involving loosely or wrongly packed sacks. After his plot goes bankrupt, he makes a vain attempt to slip onto an outgoing vessel to return to the fold of imperialism, revisionism and reaction. This clearly shows that class enemies are never reconciled to their own defeat and are at all times observing the political climate and furtively watching for the direction taken by counter-revolutionary activities to thwart in every way the mutual support among the revolutionary people of the world in conspiracy with reactionary forces on the international scene.

Fang Hai-chen is a proletarian fighter with a high consciousness of line struggle. She conscientiously studies Chairman Mao's writings on class struggle in the historical period of socialism, prudently acquaints herself with the spirit of the communique of the 10th plenary session of the 8th Party Central Committee and seriously sums up the historical experience of class struggle. In the matter of loosely packed sacks, she sees an acute and complex class struggle and sees the relations between this struggle and international class struggle. "Don't take the dock as a quiet and peaceful place unruffled by wind and storms. The port of Shanghai has

always been a battlefield of violent fighting. The Americans have fled but without giving up their illusions. They have a plot to reoccupy this place!" She takes tracking down loose-packed sacks as a political battle to trouncing imperialism, revisionism and reaction vigorously. Such a high degree of line consciousness prompts her to keep always a clear head under the pressure of foreign-aid work. Like a petrel breaking in and out of a canopy of cloud and a veil of mist against the storm of class struggle, she leads the broad masses of workers in resolute struggle against the class enemy and in smashing its plot so as to accomplish triumphantly the foreign-aid assignment. Through this tremendous class struggle, "On the Docks" provides eloquent proof that to practice proletarian internationalism, we must strive to raise our consciousness of two-line struggle and direct vigorous efforts toward class struggle to strengthen proletarian dictatorship. Separated from such a lever as the class struggle, we cannot possibly carry out our proper proletarian internationalist duties.

(III)

Great internationalist thinking does not grow out of thin air. It originates from a profound proletarian feeling of the oppressed people and oppressed nations of the world and from an unswerving faith in the glorious communist cause.

The proletariat is a class most oppressed and exploited and one with the greatest hatred against the old world and the greatest resolution in its struggle. Proletarians of various countries are not just "bitter gourds" on the same vine but also compatriots in the same trench. Just as Marx and Engels pointed out, "Since the workers of various countries share the same fate, share identical interests and have common enemies, they should fight together. With the Shanghai docks on the banks of the Huang-p'u River as background, "On the Docks" partakes of profound typical significance.

Shanghai is the breeding ground of the Chinese working class. Before liberation, dock workers ranked lowest socially under the ruthless oppression and exploitation of the three big mountains. In the past century, they have lifted high shoulder poles in a life-and-death struggle against imperialism, slavish compradors and feudal lords. Therefore, they can have a deep understanding of the miserable life and revolutionary aspirations of the oppressed nations and oppressed people.

After Fang Hai-chen, Kao Chih-yang, Mao Hung-liang and others stood up after liberation, they never for a minute forget millions upon millions of oppressed and exploited people in the world still struggling in the grip of misery. They take the difficulties encountered by the people of the world as their own and the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world as their own. From the bottom of her soul, Fang Hai-chen addresses Ch'ao Chen-shan, "Just think of the kind of hell we went through in the past! Just think of the many people in the world still leading a life of a beast of burden! Now they want to break out of their shackles to win emancipation and pick up rifles in a battle with imperialism. They need greatly the

support of the revolutionary people of the world." It is the same proletarian position and same class interests that prompt the workers of the docks to "share the same will with the awakened people" of the world and become close compatriots with them sharing the same joys and sorrows. Such profound, flesh-and-blood proletarian feeling provides a class foundation for proletarian internationalism.

The proletarian historical mission is to overthrow all systems of exploitation and realize communism throughout the world. The proletariat fully understands that "if the whole mankind is not liberated, the proletariat itself will not be able to win final liberation." Therefore, to fight for communist ideals throughout our lives, we must promote the proletarian internationalist spirit. With the glorious strains of the "song of the world proletariat"--the "Internationale"--permeating the whole play, "On the Docks" pointedly drives home to us the lofty communist ideals. The loading and unloading workers of the Shanghai docks armed with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought have the great ambition to "dedicate themselves to world revolution."

To elite representative of the Chinese working class Fang Hai-chen, the lofty ideal of a revolutionary is to "dedicate oneself to the world revolution and fight throughout one's life to be a permanently rust-proof screw." For those heroes such as Huang Chi-kuang, Lo Sheng-chiao, Yang Ken-szu, Ch'iu Shao-yün, etc., who gave their own lives for the world revolution, their youth was most brilliant. Under the illumination of his lofty communist ideal, the revolutionary workers of the Shanghai docks take themselves as permanently rust-proof screws fixed on the machine of world revolution, and as bricks or tiles laid in building the foundation for the great communist structure.

* * *

VETERAN CADRES

Promote the Role of Veteran Cadres in the Three Great Revolutionary Movements

- Conscientious implementation of Chairman Mao's cadre policy by Party committees at various levels of Tientsin Textile Industry Bureau

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 29, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Tientsin, March 28, 1972) Conscientiously implementing the Party's cadre policy, Party committees at various levels of Tientsin Municipal Textile Industry Bureau have fully promoted the role of veteran cadres in the three great revolutionary movements. At present of the 430 former factory-level leadership cadres in the 141 factories, mills, and enterprises under this bureau, some more than 90 percent are employed in conjunction with their remolding, and the absolute majority of them have taken up leadership work in the Party committees and revolutionary committees in the factories and mills. Together with the broad masses of people, they are grasping revolution, stimulating production, and propelling the vigorous development of revolution and production.

Most of the mills, factories and enterprises under Tientsin Municipal Textile Industry Bureau are old ones. The former factory-level leadership cadres of the factories and mills were mostly veteran cadres who had been through the democratic revolution as well as those promoted from the ranks of the workers during the initial period of the liberation. They have been through tempering in the three great revolutionary movements and have done some good work for the Party and for the people. The Party organizations at various levels in this bureau have in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must not confine our judgment to a short period or a single incident in a cadre's life, but should consider his life and work as a whole," carried out an all-round analysis on the condition of these cadres and realized that the majority of these cadres are good or comparatively good. In the past, some of the cadres under the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line might have made some mistakes or might even have committed serious mistakes, but the majority of them should be able to return to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Following the penetrating development of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement, to use these veteran cadres boldly is of great importance to the strengthening of Party unity, the invigorating of Party leadership over economic work, and the proper running of socialist enterprises. On the basis of unified understanding, Party organizations at various levels of this bureau have carried out an in-depth education in Chairman Mao's cadre policy on the broad masses of cadres and people, organized all to criticize and repudiate the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of swindlers on the cadre question, and with reference to the fact that upon being integrated into leading bodies at various levels some of the veteran cadres read seriously, worked actively

and served the people diligently, they educated the cadres and masses to strengthen constantly their concept of Party policy, and by means of that to raise the policy level of everyone and enable the Party's cadre policy to be more fully implemented.

The former director of the Tientsin No. 3 Cotton Mill in the past used to implement Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the masses were extremely critical of him. Mobilizing the masses and carrying out investigation and study, the Party committee made an overall analysis of him. Everybody was of the opinion that although this veteran cadre had implemented the revisionist line, still in the past 20 years and more he has done some useful work for the Party and accumulated quite a bit of experience in leading and managing socialist enterprises. Particularly during a period of labor in the workshop, by means of studying and working with the workers and receiving their stern criticism and patient assistance, he has come to realize more correctly the mistakes he made in the past, and a great change has taken place in his thinking and his feeling. With the unanimous agreement of everyone and with the approval of the upper level, he was accepted as a vice chairman into the revolutionary committee of the mill. After taking over his new leadership post, he has carried out work actively and maintained taking part in labor. He also made use of his actions and the lesson of his past mistakes to teach and educate the new cadres and enthusiastically helped them to grow up, for which he was favorably commented upon by the cadres and the people.

Members of the Party committees at various levels in this bureau have deeply realized that in order to implement the cadre policy well, even after work had been arranged for the cadres, it would still be necessary to mobilize them to read conscientiously the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, carry out education in ideology and political line unremittingly on them, help them to sum up the lesson from the positive and negative aspects of their experience, enable them to distinguish between Chairman Mao's Marxist-Leninist line and policies and the anti-Marxist-Leninist line and policies of Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of swindlers, and encourage them to work boldly and to run socialist enterprises well. Since last year, this bureau has in succession held 14 study classes for cadres, carried out education in ideology and political line on the cadres, and raised their awareness of line struggle and continuation of the revolution.

After tempering in the great cultural revolution, on the basis of the needs of the upper level a veteran cadre was transferred to work in Tientsin Knitwear Mill. At the beginning, he was not daring enough in his work. When the leading member discovered that, he looked him up for a talk, helped him to sum up the lesson of his experience, raised his awareness of line struggle, and enabled him to change very quickly. Since then, he has been paying attention to reading and study, going regularly deep into the workshop, forming close ties with the masses, and by doing his work actively, his work zeal has risen very high. When the Party committee of the mill was being formed, he was elected secretary for the Party committee. By diligently grasping revolution and stimulating production together with the cadres and

workers of the whole mill, he has enabled this mill to become an advanced unit in the knitwear system in Tientsin.

To further implement the Party's cadre policy, leading comrades of the Party committee of this bureau also go down regularly deep below for investigation and study, sum up and solve in time fresh problems appearing in the implementation of the cadre policy, grasp the weak links and carry out analysis and meticulous work on the units and the cadres one by one. When the Party committee of the Tientsin No. 2 Printing and Dyeing Plant was studying the question of the former director of the plant, there appeared differences of opinion among the members of the Party committee. Some of the members proposed to use this cadre boldly while others disagreed. The secretary of the Party committee of the bureau went to this plant to settle down and upon discovering this problem, he on the one hand looked this cadre up for a talk and helped him deal correctly with the masses and to do his work boldly. On the other hand he organized the members of the Party committee of the plant to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings on cadre policy and carried out discussions fully. With the understanding of all raised to a higher level and thinking unified, they unanimously agreed to recommend this veteran cadre for leadership work in the Party committee and the revolutionary committee. After joining the leading body, the cadre regularly looked up the comrades who had criticized him during the great cultural revolution for talks, work alongside them, maintained revolutionary unity well with them and played an active part in grasping revolution and stimulating production.

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NEW CADRES

Ardently Help New Cadres To Improve Their Line Awareness and Leadership Ability

- Hantan Hankuang Machine Plant promotes the activist role of new cadres in the three great revolutionary movements

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 29, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Shihchiachuang, March 28, 1972) Ardently helping the new cadres in practice to continue and raise their line awareness and leadership ability, the Party committee of Hankuang Machine Plant in Hantan municipality, Hopei Province,has enabled them to develop their activist role in the three great revolutionary movements.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, this plant had a large number of new cadres joining the leading bodies at various levels. Among them, some 38 have taken up leadership positions at two levels in the plant and the workshop. The Party committee of the plant has actively encouraged these new cadres to shoulder the load of leadership work to act boldly in practice and to raise their own line awareness and work ability through practice. They organized the new cadres to study seriously the brilliant work "On Practice" of Chairman Mao, to try and appreciate deeply such teaching of Chairman Mao as "If you want knowledge, you must take part in the practice of changing reality" and to criticize deeply the idealist transcendentalism spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of swindlers. Many of the cadres by means of the study are able to realize that the ability to lead is not innate but has to be tempered in the three great revolutionary movements.

Kung Chan-hsing, a machine operator, was elected a member of the Party committee and a standing member of the revolutionary committee of the plant during the great proletarian cultural revolution, and also acted as the No. 1 person in the fitting workshop. Showing disdain for difficulties in work, he practiced repeatedly, and gradually won the initiative in leadership work. For a time the quality of products in this workshop was unstable. By persevering in practice, he modestly learned from people in the trade and very quickly mastered the basic knowledge of the fitting of the products, discovered the rule governing the instability in quality and enabled the problem to be solved. However, after a while, the phenomenon of instability again appeared in the quality of the products. This time, instead of relying on his former experience to carry out work, he went deep into the sections and teams for investigation and study and discovered that the cause for the drop in quality was due to the phenomenon of disunity produced among individual comrades, and consequently production was affected. He thereupon proposed to the Party branch to hold promptly a study class, organized all to study Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Unite to win still greater victories" and strengthened revolutionary unity in the workshop.

With all twisted into a strand of rope, they all worked in concert to grasp revolution and stimulate production. The problem of instability in product quality was very quickly resolved, and the target in production volume was also fulfilled monthly.

Under the guidance and assistance of the Party committee of the plant, the new cadres of Hankuang Machine Plant have in the process of practicing diligently and improving their ability, succeeded in maintaining modest learning from the veteran cadres and their practice experience, and continued to enrich their own practical knowledge. They maintain three non-separation, pay attention to investigation and study and overcome one-sidedness in work. Regularly summing up the positive and negative aspects of experience and grasping laws governing work, they succeed in not only being bold in practice, but also good at practice. Since veteran worker Kuo Jen became a responsible person in the production department of the revolutionary committee of the plant, he has learned the strong points of the veteran workers, maintained non-separation from labor, from the masses and from reality, and upon the completion of a task would immediately sum up the lesson of the experience and implemented better the mass line in his work.

To enable the new cadres to carry out leadership work better, the Party committee of the plant has also organized them to integrate participation in practice with conscientious reading, and guide revolutionary practice with revolutionary theory. At present the new cadres have universally read such works of Chairman Mao as "On Practice," "On Contradiction" and "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" as well as the "Manifesto of the Communist Party" by Marx and Engels, and parts and chapters of Lenin's "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," and they have to varying degrees raised their theoretical level. Yang Yüeh-ch'en, a standing member of the Party committee, was elected from the ranks of the workers, and after studying the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, has showed an improvement in his theoretical level and working ability. In making tutorial reports for the workers on the study of the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Party, he used Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought to elucidate the protracted and complex nature of the struggle between the two lines in the Party, much to the satisfaction of the workers.

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INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

Carry Out Line and Policy Education on Cadres in Conjunction with Struggle-Criticism-Transformation

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 29, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Urumchi) In close conjunction with the reality of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement in the area, the CCP Karamai Municipal Committee has carried out education in ideology and political line on cadres at various levels and enabled Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies to be better implemented and the excellent situation in revolution and production to develop further.

Karamai is one of the important petroleum industrial bases in China. Since the establishment of the new municipal Party committee for Karamai, the leading members of the municipal Party committee have seriously read the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, conscientiously implemented the Party's line and policies in various undertakings, and pushed forward the rapid development of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement in various units of the municipality.

In order to raise the line awareness of leading members at various levels, overcome the mood of arrogance and complacency, and develop consistently the excellent situation in revolution and production throughout the municipality, the municipal Party committee since last October has held three consecutive study classes, organized the Party committee members and cadres of revolutionary committees from the standing committee level upward in the basic level to study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought with reference to the reality of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement, carried out education on the basic line of the Party throughout the whole historical period of socialism, launched repudiate revisionism and rectification, and criticized the interference from the "Left" and Right of Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of swindlers and their crime of sabotaging Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

After understanding is raised, leading cadres at various levels are paying greater attention to going deep into reality and among the people to develop line education and constantly push the deepening of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement in their own units. The leading cadres of the CCP Karamai Municipal Committee have also gone in droves deep into the enterprises and units to conduct investigation and study, grasp fresh problems and new conditions in struggle-criticism-transformation in these departments, and continued to carry out line education on the leadership cadres at various levels.

When carrying out investigation in some of the plants, mines and enterprises, one of the joint investigation teams in the municipal Party organization formed of cadres from the municipal Party committee, cadres from the basic level Party committees and veteran workers, discovered that because some of the comrades were unable to distinguish between socialist

rules and regulations and revisionist "control, restriction and suppression" in the reform carried out on rules and regulations, they failed to establish and invigorate some reasonable rules and regulations after some of the revisionist restrictions and conventions were abolished. They thereupon organized the cadres and people of these units to study Chairman Mao's teaching "Discipline stands guarantee for the execution of a line, without discipline the Party has no way to lead the masses and the armed forces to carry out a victorious struggle," criticized the extreme "Left" ideas and anarchism fanned by Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of swindlers, drew a line of distinction between reasonable rules and regulations and revisionist "control, restriction and suppression." By actively leading the masses in drawing up reasonable rules and regulations, many basic level cadres have insured the victorious progress in the work of reforming rules and regulations.

With reference to the concrete conditions in various stages of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement, the CCP Karamai Municipal Committee has also constantly carried out policy education on the cadres and used Party policies to arm the broad masses of cadres. For the past year and more, the whole municipality has conducted various shapes and forms of policy study classes which enabled the broad masses of cadres to raise their awareness of implementing the various proletarian policies of the Party.

The Karamai Oilfields Research Institute, in the process of implementing the Party's policy for intellectuals had two kinds of tendencies at the beginning. One held the view that because of the long separation from labor, from reality and from the people by the intellectuals in the past, it might be difficult for them to transform their world outlook, and therefore they had not sufficient faith in their reform. The other was that after the great proletarian cultural revolution, the world outlook of the intellectuals had more or less been transformed, and because of that they no longer paid further attention to the work of their ideological reform.

In the light of these two tendencies, the Party committee of this research institute organized the cadres and people to study conscientiously the Party's policy for intellectuals. Everybody realized that the majority of the intellectuals are willing to make progress and could integrate with the workers, peasants and soldiers.

Taking part in labor during the great cultural revolution, they received re-education from the workers and made considerable progress. However, the transformation of world outlook is a long-term affair, and henceforth they still must continue to strengthen education over themselves and enable themselves to persevere in not separating from reality, from labor and from the people, and help themselves shift their stand completely to the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers.

After the understanding of the broad masses of cadres and people has been unified, they are able to better implement the Party's policy for intellectuals. At present some 98 percent of the technical personnel of this unit have actively thrown themselves into scientific and research work. Some of the technical personnel have also been promoted to position of leadership and are actively playing their parts.

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NEW INDUSTRIAL CENTER

Haipowan--A New Industrial City on the Ordos Plateau

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 29, 1972)

On the eastern fringe of the Tengri Desert, in the western sector of the Oerhtozu (Ordos) highlands in Inner Mongolia stands Haipowan--a new industrial city. Thirteen years ago it was still a plain of shifting yellow sand with little grazing forage and the movements of the brown sheep were greeted by the howlings of wild wolves. Now a completely new scene has appeared. One after another mines are being discovered in the hills, and in the foothills, factories, schools, hospitals and shops are being built. Patches of reclaimed farmland surround the city. Railway tracks and highways snaking their way through the city link it with various factories and mining areas. Trains are carrying the coal, cement, machinery, lead ore, pig iron, limestone, leather, meat as well as industrial products and raw materials produced locally to the outside in a continuous stream to give support to the construction of the state.

Near Haipowan is a mountain range called Chotzushan which undulated and extended for a hundred li. In this mountain range are hidden hoards of coal, iron, lead, zinc and other minerals as well as raw materials for the production of lime, cement and glass. Before the liberation there was only one small capitalist-run coal pit. After the liberation, the Party and the state have attached great importance to the construction of minority nationalities areas in the frontier regions.

In 1958, under the brilliant illumination of the Party's general line "Going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economic results for socialist construction," group after group of construction workers converged on Chotzushan from all parts of the motherland and started the battle for the construction of Haipowan. Since then this desolate place, like a prancing steed on the vast grassland, has made rapid progress, and is rapidly developing into a new industrial city with a population of more than 100,000 people and with more than 40 factories, mines and enterprises.

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NEW INDUSTRIAL CENTER

Haipowan--A New Industrial City on the Ordos Plateau

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 29, 1972)

On the eastern fringe of the Tengri Desert, in the western sector of the Oerhtozu (Ordos) highlands in Inner Mongolia stands Haipowan--a new industrial city. Thirteen years ago it was still a plain of shifting yellow sand with little grazing forage and the movements of the brown sheep were greeted by the howlings of wild wolves. Now a completely new scene has appeared. One after another mines are being discovered in the hills, and in the foothills, factories, schools, hospitals and shops are being built. Patches of reclaimed farmland surround the city. Railway tracks and highways snaking their way through the city link it with various factories and mining areas. Trains are carrying the coal, cement, machinery, lead ore, pig iron, limestone, leather, meat as well as industrial products and raw materials produced locally to the outside in a continuous stream to give support to the construction of the state.

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The chemical plant by the bank of the Latseng River is situated south of the Chotzushan. When construction first began, it had only one cadre and 38 workers, and their entire equipment consisted of only five hand-pushed carts, a ladle, two cooking pots and three sieves. Giving play to the revolutionary spirit of "self-reliance" and "arduous struggle," they created wealth bit by bit for the state. In 1964, inspired by Chairman Mao's call "In industry learn from Tach'ing," the workers demonstrated their determination for making progress, and using their own hands, trial produced successfully 24 filter drums and 22 evaporation pans, made innovations on the complete set of equipment for the two work process of filtering and causticization, raised the standard of mechanization and enabled production efficiency and product quality to be improved.

Stepping into the great seventies, the workers, cadres and technical personnel of this chemical plant have with support from the state and assistance from such fraternal units as Dairen Chemical Plant, Chinhsi Chemical Plant, and Tientsin Alkali Plant, within slightly more than a year built a workshop capable of the mechanized production of 10,000 tons of caustic soda and using natural alkali for the mass production of caustic soda. In 1971 the production of caustic soda not only showed a great increase over the initial period after the construction of the plant, but also from the former production of only a single product it had developed to be able to produce such products as soda and Glauber's salt at the same time.

The great and mighty proletarian cultural revolution has opened up a broad road for the further development of productivity. Technical innovations on the industrial front in Haipowan municipality are bursting out all over like wild flowers on the mountainside, and the standard of industrial products has greatly improved. Since 1970, according to the statistics on coal, cement, chemicals and machinery, more than 400 major technical innovations have been carried out. In 1971, the total value of industrial output in the whole municipality exceeded the state target, showing an increase of 62 percent over that of 1970 or about double that of 1965 before the great cultural revolution.

On the road of advance the people of Haipowan received enthusiastic concern and support from the state and from fraternal units. For the past ten years and more, the upper level has transferred in succession a large number of cadres, workers and technical personnel from all parts of the country as well as making available a large amount of capital and equipment to Haipowan. According to incomplete statistics from five systems including coal and iron mining, since 1970 up to the present, the state has sent out in succession more than 1,280 sets (pieces) of heavy equipment to give effective support to the development of industrial construction in Haipowan.

Following the rapid development of industrial production, there has also been a corresponding development in finance and trade, culture and education and health as well as other enterprises in Haipowan municipality. More than 100 middle schools, primary schools, nurseries and kindergartens have been set up in succession in the municipality as well as various

factories and mining areas, and all school-age students are attending school. Hospitals and clinics have universally been set up in the city, and professional medical personnel are working in cooperation with "barefoot doctors" to build a medical network in the whole municipality for the prevention and treatment of diseases and improving the standard of health of the people. Points of the commercial network have been distributed in a logical manner to provide facilities for the masses and to look after the needs of the livelihood of the people. The whole municipality is also operating two state farms and a score of factories and mines have also set up their own bases for agricultural sideline production. During each summer and autumn season, trucks and horse carts could be seen bringing locally produced vegetable and fruits to the various residential areas in the city. In 1971, the whole municipality became self-sufficient in vegetable supplies.

- NCNA correspondent and
NCNA reporter

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ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Close Armymen-Civilian Relations in Northeast China Minority Nationality Area

(NCNA-English Changchun, Apr. 2, 1972)

the multi-national people and the people's liberation armymen in the yenpien korean autonomous chou of kirin province in northeast china have built close relations under the guidance of the line of unity for victory of the ninth national congress of the communist party of china.

herbal medicine conveys kinship

a p.l.a. detachment received a rousing welcome from the poor and lower-middle peasants when they came to camp in a village after a day's march. a deputy squad leader sprained his ankle during the march and it was painful. after supper he bathed his foot and went to bed quietly.

at midnight he awoke to see the house owner holding a bowl of herbal medicine and saying to him: "this decoction will help sprained ankle. take it." the young soldier was moved.

seeing the armyman go to bed right after supper, the old man wondered what was wrong and inquired. the old man set out at once with a lantern to look for the herbs needed on the nearby hills.

the remedy worked the grateful young soldier was able to go on with the military training.

p.l.a. men cherish the people

army doctor chin received an elderly woman of korean nationality one night last winter who said that her child was seriously ill. he at once picked up his medical kit and hurried to her home in a howling wind. he diagnosed acute pneumonia. phlegm blocked the child's trachea and made it difficult for him to breathe. the doctor did not hesitate to suck the phlegm out of the dying child's trachea, as he remembered chairman mao's teaching "these battalions of ours are wholly dedicated to the liberation of the people and work entirely in the people's interests". the child regained consciousness and by then it was dawn.

rescuing red guards

the purhatung river was raging after a heavy rain one day last year. four red guards were on their way home. the bridge across the river collapsed while they were crossing. they were swept away by the torrents. a p.l.a. man who was passing by jumped into the river to rescue them.

tossed by ferocious waves, the armyman had great difficulty in making any progress. remembering chairman mao's teaching "serve the people wholeheartedly", he swam toward the students without any thought of his own safety. three of the red guards were rescued, but

a 17-year-old lad of korean nationality was struggling in the water some distance away. the armyman jumped into the torrents again although his strength was flagging. he felt he was going under. he thought of chairman mao's teaching "to die for the people is weightier than mount tai" and marshalled his last efforts. he seized the young red guard by the arm and pushed him onto the shore. completely exhausted, the p.l.a. man was carried away by the torrents.

on hearing what was happening, armymen and commune members nearby immediately rushed to the spot and brought him ashore. the mother of the red guard, with tears in her eyes and holding the soldier's hand in hers, said: "you are a good soldier of chairman mao's."

PLA

Chinese Army Unit Combines Political Education with Military Training

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Apr. 2, 1972)

a tsinan unit of the chinese people's liberation army has combined education in ideology and political line with military training to good effect. the unit is guided in its work by chairman mao's teachings "heighten vigilance, defend the motherland" and "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people".

when the army unit started education in ideology and political line last year, it encouraged its cadres and fighters to make a serious study of chairman mao's concepts and line on army building in the light of the p.l.a.'s glorious tradition. they hit hard at the bourgeois military line pushed by liu shao-chi and like political swindlers. the cadres and fighters have been very enthusiastic about raising their ideological level, improving their style of work and acquiring military tactics and skills.

the leading cadres at various levels in the unit seriously study chairman mao's military writings and make it command military training. they have in the past year re-studied "problems of strategy in china's revolutionary war", "problems of strategy in guerrilla war against japan", "on protracted war", "concentrate a superior force to destroy the enemy forces one by one", "the present situation and our tasks" and other works by chairman mao. they took their men to places where the people's armed forces anninilated large enemy forces during the liberation war. they illustrated chairmar mao's strategy and tactics by reviewing past battles in detail. at the same time they led the men in training and exercises then and there.

in order to drive home the tactical principle expounded in "concentrate a superior force to destroy the enemy forces one by one", some cadres led the men to the foot of mount huang in taian county. veterans recounted how a p.l.a. unit had applied this tactical principle in wiping out a whole division of the kuomintang troops during the liberation war. then the men studied chairman mao's relevant teachings and staged a military exercise.

camping has been widely introduced in the unit in line with chairman mao's instruction. when troops pass through the countryside, they use the life stories of local poor and lower-middle peasants, the history of armed struggle waged in the old revolutionary bases and the history of the struggle between the two lines in the countryside as content for education in class struggle. the cadres and the fighters care for and help one another, establishing closer links between the cadres and the rank and file.

a regiment one day came to the foot of a mountain more than 1,000 metres above sea level. there is only a narrow sheep trail zigzagging to the precipitous peak. the whole regiment, cadres and men, carrying arms and bed rolls on their backs, inched their way up the mountain in a driving snow. this kind of hard training helped steel the will power of the armymen as well as their combat strength.

RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE

Rapid Progress of Medical Service in Southwest China Villages

(NCNA-English Kunming, Apr. 1, 1972)

medical and health work for the minority people in lichiang administrative region of southwest china's yunnan province has made rapid progress.

every production brigade now has a clinic or medical service station; half of urban medical workers live in the countryside; there are more than 5,300 barefoot doctors.

the area, with villages in the mountains and deep valleys, has poor weather and was called a "malarial place" in the old society. people of 13 nationalities including nahsi, lisu, tibetan, yi, pai, nu and tulung lived scattered in caves in the valleys and mountains and had wild plants as their food, due to the dark rule of the kuomintang reactionaries and exploitation by local lords and despots. the people were threatened by cholera, small pox, malaria and other epidemics.

medical and health work advanced after liberation because of the attention paid by the party and

chairman mao to the people of minority nationalities. doctors were sent to border areas to wipe out epidemics. hospitals and health centres above the county level provide the people with free medical service.

but the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and company, kept the majority of medical workers, sick beds and medical facilities in the cities and neglected the countryside.

since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, medical workers have criticized liu shao-chi's revisionist line and heightened their consciousness in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line. in line with chairman mao's teaching "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas", they settled in the countryside and organized scores of medical teams to tour villages. around 80 per cent of the region's medical expenses are accounted for by the rural areas.

the region now has 4.9 times as many hospitals and clinics and 11.4 times as many rural medical workers as in 1965. all minority villages have their own barefoot doctors, who also participate in collective productive labour.

a barefoot doctor of lisu nationality in pichiang county is now familiar with the properties of 200 medicinal herbs and mastered the skill of acupuncture treatment. he covered more than 2,250 kilometres in 75 days, crossing five mountains to collect an especially effective herb to make medicine to treat a disease common in his brigade. his whole-hearted service to the people was warmly praised.

the region has built a pharmaceutical plant that uses its rich local resources. in addition, there is a pharmaceutical workshop in each county hospital and many communes and production brigades have their own dispensaries.

in accordance with chairman mao's teaching: "get mobilized, pay attention to hygiene, reduce disease, improve health conditions", party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels rely on the masses to prevent diseases. malaria was prevalent in tushui county before liberation. the incidence has now been greatly reduced.

INDUSTRY

Capital Iron and Steel Company Provides Own Ore

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 1, 1972)

the capital iron and steel company, a large chinese iron and steel complex, is almost self-sufficient in iron ore and iron concentrates. more raw material made it possible for the company to reach an all-time high last year in pig iron, steel and rolled steel production.

this is a victory of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line over the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. under the guidance of the party's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", the company made big efforts in 1958 to mine more. it opened a big iron mine and completed part of an ore dressing plant by 1960 and used its own iron ore and iron concentrates for the first time in the half century since its founding. those carrying out liu shao-chi's revisionist line cut back the investment for iron mine construction after 1961. as a result, the company for many years could produce only around 30 per cent of the iron ore it needed. this held back iron and steel production.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers, cadres and technicians criticized liu shao-chi's revisionist line and acted in line with chairman mao's instruction "develop the mining industry". they renewed their efforts to mine more iron ore under unified state planning. they added five open-cut iron mines to the single one working before the cultural revolution and increased the mining capacity six-fold. they installed 13 new ore dressing units. there were only two before the cultural revolution.

the company combined the leadership and workers and specialized capital construction teams with the masses in line with chairman mao's teaching "a mass movement must be launched in developing the iron and steel industry".

the chienan mining area began to build a major open cut in 1969. joining the regular construction workers and workers from various units in the mining area were commune members from nearby areas, wives of the company's workers and teacher and student volunteers from the school for miners' children, as well as personnel from the peking iron and steel engineering institute and the peking engineering institute. as a result of their joint efforts, the project was basically completed in seven months.

the three-in-one groups made up of workers, cadres and technicians helped by solving some key technical problems. such a group introduced advanced techniques and used many new structural parts in the building of a big ore-dressing plant. this made it possible to save material and finish the project quickly.

in addition, the chienan mining area involved the masses in quickly building some medium-sized and small mines with limited investment. one small mine went into operation in four months and another in less than one month.

SPRING FARMING

China's Rural Cadres Take Part in Spring Farming

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 1, 1972)

rural cadres in various parts of china are playing an important role in the current spring farming. while living and doing manual work along with the commune members, they make investigations and popularize advanced experience.

in hailun county, a major grain producer in northeast china's heilungkiang province, 10 of the 11 standing committee members of the county party committee went to the countryside this spring. liu tseng-hui, secretary of the county party committee and chairman of the county revolutionary committee, went with some cadres to a commune. they took part in labour with the commune members and visited poor and lower-middle peasants in the evening. they found some of the local cadres and commune members were complacent about the work. the leading comrades helped them learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. taking education in political line as the key link they arranged a discussion centered on spring farming. this heightened the commune members' initiative. after more than 50 days' work, the commune members accumulated 33,000 cubic meters of humus.

cadres of the miaokuan people's commune in szushui county of shantung province helped the production brigades and teams draw up plans and arouse the masses. a study of the struggle between the two lines as well as the party's rural policies increased the enthusiasm of the commune members for spring farming. a brigade repaired farm tools and 65 ditches and transported all the manure needed for spring farming to the fields. the commune to which the brigade belongs called on the other brigades to learn from its example. to date, the commune has sent 200,000 cartloads of fertilizer to the fields and has 2,250 tons of all kinds of fertilizer in reserve. fine strains of seed are to be planted.

the party organizations at all levels implement the party's policies. the cotton growing areas have generally mapped out their 1972 production plans according to state targets. the cotton growers are busy carting manure to the fields, selecting seeds and levelling the fields, getting everything ready for spring sowing. leading members of the chiuchiang

administrative regional party committee in kiangsi province and county party committees led more than 2,000 cadres in making investigations and studies in cotton growing communes and brigades. they helped the peasants sum up their experience and work out measures to ensure completion of the cotton growing plan. the acreage to be planted to cotton in the region has been expanded from 33,000 to 43,000 hectares.

leading members of the wuning county party committee have helped commune members solve practical problems and invited advanced communes and brigades to report on their experience. this raised their skill in growing cotton. the county is doubling the cotton acreage this year.

in general the chiuchiang administrative region started to prepare for spring farming a fortnight earlier than the previous year thanks to improved leadership. the fields that give good harvests in spite of dry spells and excessive rains have been expanded from 50 to 70 per cent of the cotton growing area. the amount of manure applied per hectare is 40 per cent over last year.

TEA PRODUCTION

Centuries-Old Southwest China Tea Growing Center Rejuvenated

(NCNA-English Kunming, Apr. 2, 1972)

prosperity prevails in china's famous centre for pu-erh compressed tea, which dates back 1,700 years.

it is in menghai county, hsishuang panna tai autonomous chou in the southwest china province of yunnan. this tea has plump, thick leaf-buds with a refreshing flavour and is of fine quality. it sells briskly in different parts of the country.

before liberation the tea production was controlled by the capitalists and local chieftains. they forced the tea growers to pick off all the new twigs and leaves in order to make big profit. this killed many tea bushes. time and again the landlords and capitalists lowered the price at which they purchased tea leaves so as to squeeze more profit out of the tea growers. ten packs on draught animals were not enough to exchange for a pack of salt nor five kilogrammes of tea for a package of needles. some tea growers had to flee to eke out a living elsewhere. most of the tea gardens became overgrown with weeds. at the time of liberation each hectare had only 750 to 900 tea bushes.

since liberation state tea purchasing centres and tea experimental stations have been set up in menghai county to help the tea growers restore tea gardens and get production going. the workers of the tea experimental stations cultivated 6,700,000 tea shoots and gave

them without charge to the tea growers. under the leadership of chairman mao and the communist party, the tea growers organized themselves and took the socialist road. they cleared away obstructing vines and trees in the tea gardens. young tea bushes were added. in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle they opened up new tea gardens on hills where tea bushes had never been grown. the county's tea output leapt from 105 tons in the early post-liberation days to some 1,150 tons in the past few years.

a network of small plants has been set up to do the first processing of the tea leaves. the county now has a modern tea processing plant, which formerly was a hand-operated workshop that belonged to a capitalist. after plucking, the leaves are automatically withered, rolled, sifted, sorted, fired and packed within a day in the plant, ready to be sent out to other parts of the country.

tea growers lead a much better life now. the collective accumulation funds increase every year, and the 402 families of tea growers on the nanno hill all have bank savings. radios, bicycles and wristwatches are a common sight. this is a sharp contrast against the pre-liberation days, which they remember well, when they could hardly keep body and soul together.

of the county's 700 tea processing workers, more than 200 are of tai, hani and 15 other local minority nationalities. chiang chih-sheng of yi nationality has been doing this work for over 30 years. entering a capitalist's workshop at the age of nine, he toiled in the day as worker and was a servant of the owner at night. chiang chih-sheng has become a member of the chinese communist party and heads the black tea workshop. he has three sons, all of whom are at school. he often says: "the communist party and chairman mao have made us workers of the minority nationalities masters of the state".

AGRICULTURE

China Expands Double and Triple Cropping Fields

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 2, 1972)

china is improving farming methods through mass-scale scientific experiments. land that used to grow one crop is growing two; and former double cropping regions are expanding the acreage that yield three crops a year.

new methods of cultivation such as interplanting wheat and maize, cotton or sweet potatoes, rice and wheat multiple cropping, and pea-maize and soyabean-maize interplanting have been widely popularized in the northern parts of china. making full use of the land, air and sunshine, these methods pair taller crops with shorter ones, and combine the good points of deep-rooted crops with those having a shallow root system, combine crops resistant to drought and waterlogging, and coordinate early ripening crops with late.

the southern parts of china are achieving high yields by popularizing triple cropping based on two rice harvests plus wheat or a green manure crop.

china has a long history of interplanting and multiple cropping. there have been advances since liberation. but progress in this respect was affected by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line which was against any mass movement for scientific experiment.

greater achievements have been made during the great proletarian cultural revolution, when liu shao-chi's line was criticized. in deepening the movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, the poor and lower-middle peasants, rural cadres, scientists and technicians made extensive experiments centered on the implementation of the "eight-point charter" for agriculture (soil improvement, rational application of fertilizer, water control, improved seed strains, rational close planting, plant protection, improvement of farm implements and field management). many places have widely adopted rational close planting, interplanting and multiple cropping suited to their climate and soil. shanghai, chekiang, kwangtung, peking, tientsin and kiangsu which have topped the targets for per unit grain yield set in the national programme for agricultural development, and many collectives outstanding in learning from tachai have popularized double or triple cropping. the communes and production brigades on peking's outskirts that double crop rice and wheat or wheat and maize have increased their grain output to a marked extent. the grain yield of some production teams has reached seven and a half tons per hectare. the lichao brigade of linchu county in shantung province has mostly sandy land which used to give a low yield. after growing two and three crops a year its grain yield has exceeded six tons per hectare for some years running.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels arm the peasants with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought so that they consciously farm for the

revolution. the peasants, cadres and scientists apply materialist dialectics to analysing the contradictions between the growth of various crops and between two harvests, and the relations between growth pattern and the seasons. they use high-yield strains in a rational way and closely follow the seasons in nursing seedlings and managing the fields.

outstanding is the shanghai outskirts. three-fourths of the farmland is growing two rice crops or three mixed crops a year. a number of counties have produced an average of 10.5 tons of grain per hectare.

while the multiple-crop area is being extended, there is also an expansion of green manure crops and pig raising.

more than 70 per cent of the farmland in chekiang province gives two rice crops or three mixed crops a year. local party organizations and revolutionary committees join the peasants in collecting manure and compost and planting green manure crops. while the stress is on raising pigs by the collective, the policy also encourages commune members to raise pigs on their own. to every two hectares of farmland in chekiang, there is one of a green manure crop. and for every hectare of farmland, there are ten pigs. in all, organic fertilizer accounts for over 70 per cent of the total used in the province. the amount of chemical fertilizer used has increased.

with the popularization of interplanting and multiple cropping, field work calls for more manpower.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization", the chinese peasants are improving farm tools on a mass-scale. by relying on the collective economy and pooling the wisdom of the masses, the hohengcheng production brigade in chengan county of hopei province has made 38 new farm machines and implements, including a machine that does cultivation and application of fertilizer in one process and a horse-drawn rotary plough. they have turned out more than 1,000 new farm tools for use in interplanting. the brigade has mechanized or semi-mechanized most of its ploughing, sowing, threshing and farm produce processing.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Kabul

(NCNA-English Kabul, Apr. 1, 1972)

a chinese government trade delegation headed by chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade of the people's republic of china, arrived here by air today for a friendly visit at the invitation of the royal government of afghanistan.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by ali nawaz, afghan vice-minister of commerce, other high-ranking officials of the ministry of commerce and representatives of the country's foreign and planning ministries.

present also were chinese ambassador to afghanistan hsieh pang-chih and commercial attache of the chinese embassy ma chieh who is also a member of the delegation.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Central Committee of Albanian Party of Labor Sends Message of Condolence on Passing Away of Comrade Hsieh Fu-chih

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 1, 1972)

the central committee of the party of labour of albania has sent a message of sincere condolence on march 30 to the central committee of the communist party of china on the passing away of comrade hsieh fu-chih. the message is signed by comrade enver hoxha, first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour. it reads:

the central committee of the communist party of china

peking

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dear comrades,

with very great sorrow we learned the news about the unexpected death of comrade hsieh fu-chih, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china.

comrade hsieh fu-chih, devoted son of the great chinese people, member and leader of the glorious

communist party of china and loyal disciple of chairman mao tsetung, devoted his entire life to the great cause of national liberation, to socialist revolution and socialist construction of the country as well as to the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and all the reactionaries, and for the triumph of marxism-leninism.

the death of comrade hsieh fu-chih is a great loss to the communist party of china, the chinese communists and the fraternal chinese people as well as to our party and people who regarded him as a close friend and faithful comrade-in-arms.

the central committee of the party of labour of albania, on behalf of the albanian communists and the whole albanian people, tenders its sincerest condolences to the central committee of the communist party of china, to the fraternal chinese people and to the family of comrade hsieh fu-chih.

(signed) enver hoxha
central committee of the party
of labour of albania

tirana, march 30, 1972

Chinese Shipping Delegation Arrives in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Apr. 1, 1972)

the shipping delegation of the ministry of communications of the people's republic of china led by yu mei, vice-minister of communications, arrived here yesterday.

the delegation has come here to take part in the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the formation of the chinese-albanian joint stock shipping company and attend the ninth session of the board of directors of the company.

present at the airport to welcome the delegation were: llambi leka, vice-minister of communications of albania, siri carcani, director of the first department of the ministry of foreign affairs, sterio spasse, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society, qemal klosi, manager on the albanian side of the chinese-albanian joint stock shipping company, and members on the albanian side of the company's board of directors.

present also were: liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy, and shan chih-chung, manager on the chinese side of the joint stock shipping company.

vice-minister llambi leka gave a dinner in honour of the delegation yesterday evening.

Tenth Anniversary of Founding of Sino-Albanian Joint Stock Shipping Company Marked in South China City

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 1, 1972)

the kwangchow branch of the sino-albanian joint stock shipping company gave a reception here this evening to mark the tenth anniversary of the founding of the company.

attending the reception were:

spiro rusha, commercial counsellor of the albanian embassy in china, and albanian comrades from the kwangchow branch of the joint stock shipping company and the albanian vessel "vlora" now in kwangchow; and

leading members of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee huang jung-hai and chung ming, and leading members of departments concerned.

at the reception, which was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere, comrade huang jung-hai and comrade spiro rusha proposed toasts to the everlasting great comradeship-in-arms between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and albania, and to the health and longevity of the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha and the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Sihanouk and Samdech Penn Nouth Send Message of Condolence to Premier Chou En-lai on Comrade Hsieh Fu-chih's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 1, 1972)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union, sent a message to premier chou en-lai on march 30, extending the most mournful condolences on the passing away of comrade hsieh fu-chih. the message reads in full as follows:

his excellency chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the
people's republic of china

peking

respected mr. premier,

it is with heartfelt emotion and profound grief that we learned of the death of his excellency mr. hsieh fu-chih, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, vice-premier and minister of public security, first secretary of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

the cambodian people, together with the great brotherly chinese people, feel deep sorrow over the passing away of the eminent deceased, one of the eminent leaders of the glorious communist party of china, a distinguished member of the government of the people's republic of china, a loyal and devoted comrade-in-arms of the most respected and beloved chairman mao tsetung.

in the name of the cambodian people, the national united front of cambodia, the royal government of national union of cambodia and in our own names, we extend to your excellency, to the party, to the government, to the brotherly chinese people and to the family of the eminent deceased our most mournful condolences.

i ask your excellency to accept our highest respect and our most affectionate sentiments.

norodom sihanouk (signed)
head of state, chairman of
the national united front
of cambodia

penn nouth (signed)
chairman of the political
bureau of the central
committee of the national
united front of cambodia
and prime minister of the
royal government of national
union of cambodia

peking, march 30, 1972

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Ottawa

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Mar. 30, 1972)

the chinese table tennis delegation, with chuang tse-tung as head, and li meng-hua and chien ta-yung as deputy heads, arrived here by air today for a friendly visit at the invitation of the canada table tennis association.

they were warmly welcomed at the airport by officials of the department of external affairs of canada.

chinese ambassador to canada yao kuang and other officials of the chinese embassy were also at the airport.

on their way to ottawa, the chinese table tennis delegation had a stop-over at the montreal international airport. there they were greeted by john hunnius, president of the canadian amateur sport federation; authur barran, president of the canada table tennis association, and his wife; w.l. mcewen, vice-president of the canadian amateur sport federation; r.m. gault, president of the canadian federation of amateur aquatics; josie tomkins, acting executive director of the canada table tennis association; and canadian table tennis players. representatives of overseas chinese in montreal, were also present.

a friendly atmosphere prevailed at the montreal international airport today. entering the hall of the airport, the chinese table tennis delegation was presented with bouquets and warmly applauded.

john hunnius and chuang tse-tung spoke at the airport. hunnius extended a warm welcome to the chinese delegation on behalf of the canadian sportsmen. in reply, chuang tse-tung said that the chinese delegation have come with a desire to enhance mutual understanding and friendship between the chinese and canadian peoples and players. this trip is one for friendship and for learning from the canadian people, he said.

the chinese table tennis team stopped over in paris yesterday.

Canadian Foreign Minister Gives Reception for Chinese Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Mar. 30, 1972)

mitchell sharp, canadian secretary of state for external affairs, gave a reception here this evening in honour of the visiting chinese table tennis delegation.

chuang tse-tung, head of the delegation, li meng-hua and chien ta-yung, deputy heads, and all members of the delegation were present at the reception, held in the official guest house.

foreign minister sharp had friendly conversations with chuang tse-tung and others of the delegation. he welcomed the visit of the chinese guests.

in their conversations, sharp and chuang tse-tung expressed the belief that the visit of the chinese table tennis players will promote the friendly relations between the two countries and two peoples. both hoped that more friendly visits would be exchanged between the two countries.

present at the reception were p. mckellar, representative of the governor general of canada, a.e. ritchie, under secretary for external affairs, j.f. grandy, deputy minister

of industry, trade and commerce, j.w. willard, deputy minister of national health and welfare, and other senior government officials.

present also were arthur barran, president of the canadian table tennis association, and mrs. barran, jose tomkins, acting executive director of the canadian table tennis association, and canadian table tennis players.

chinese ambassador yao kuang and diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy here were among the guests.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Chinese and Canadian Table Tennis Players' First Friendly Match in Ottawa

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Mar. 31, 1972)

the first friendly match between chinese and canadian table tennis players' was held in the national arts centre here this evening, following the arrival of the chinese table tennis delegation here yesterday.

canadian governor general roland michener and mrs. michener were among the more than 1,500 spectators.

after the friendly match between the chinese and canadian players, the chinese players held exhibition matches, which were followed by mixed doubles of chinese and canadian players.

the good sportsmanship and excellent performance of the players of the two countries won warm cheers and applause from the spectators.

during an interval, governor general michener received the chinese table tennis delegation and the canadian team. the governor general had a photo taken with the chinese and canadian players. in friendly conversations with the chinese guests, michener said that the visit of the chinese delegation would promote friendship and understanding between the two peoples.

among the spectators were a.e. ritche, under secretary for external affairs, authur barran, president of the canadian table tennis association (ctta), mrs. jose tomkins, acting executive director of ctta, john hunnius, president of the canadian amateur sports federation, prominent figures of the cultural, educational, industrial and journalist circles, and representatives of overseas chinese here.

chinese ambassador yao kuang, his wife, and diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy here also watched the matches.

after the matches, the canadian table tennis association gave a reception in honour of the chinese delegation.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

First Anniversary of Diplomatic Relations between Cameroon and China Celebrated at Peking Reception

(HCNA-English Peking, Apr. 1, 1972)

a.k. sandy-atangana, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the federal republic of cameroon in china, gave a reception here this evening to mark the first anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between cameroon and china.

present were chi peng-fei, chinese foreign minister; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; wang an-chu, a leading member of the ministry of foreign trade; ting hsi-lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and leading members of departments concerned, including han hsu, chao chun-cheng, kao chin-kun, pi chi-lung and chi pao-shu.

at the reception alive with warm expressions of friendship, hosts and guests repeatedly toasted the continuous growth and strengthening of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Wang Kuo-chuan Meets Visiting Group of French Students

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 1, 1972)

wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, today met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of a visiting group of french students led by durand gasslin sophie. present on the occasion were leading members of the organizations concerned, including li chuan-chung and pi hsueh-chien.

the group arrived here on march 26. during its stay here, it visited a university, a may 7 cadre school, and a people's commune. it will leave peking by air tomorrow on a visit to the southern part of china before going home.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Delegation of Japanese Democratic Socialist Party Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 1, 1972)

a ten-member delegation of the japanese democratic socialist party with ikko kasuga, chairman of the central executive committee of the party, as its leader, and tadashi kodaira, director of the party's bureau of general affairs, as its deputy leader, arrived in peking by air this evening on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association. journalists accompanying the delegation arrived on the same plane.

on the delegation are secretary general of the delegation keigo ouchi, members of the delegation yoshikata aso, kiyoshi utsumi, hachiro nishida, tsuneo fujii and takuji kuribayashi, and assistants of the delegation takashi takebayashi and susumu yasui.

present at the airport to welcome the delegation were wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of departments concerned, including wang hsiao-yun, wang hsiao-yi, chen kang, lin po, li meng-ching and chin su-cheng.

also present were japanese friends in peking ikuo minagawa and yoshizo yasuda.

Kuo Mo-jo and His Wife Meet Friendship Delegation of Tokyo Women Activists from Japan

(NCNA-English Apr. 1, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, and his wife yu li-chun this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the friendship delegation of the tokyo women activists from japan. leader of the delegation is yoko nagashima, deputy leader is kotoko furushima and secretary general is retsuko hama.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned including chang hsiang-shan, yang kung-su, ting hsueh-sung and chuang tao.

the japanese delegation arrived in china on march 18, and came to peking on the 27th after touring kwangchow and shanghai. it left peking on a visit to changsha by train this evening before leaving for home.

Former Diet Member of Japanese Socialist Party Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 1, 1972)

haruo okada, former diet member of the japanese socialist party, left here for home by air today after a friendly visit to china. his assistant isao otsuka left for home on march 29.

seeing the japanese guest off at the airport were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including wang hsiao-yun, tien chia-nung, chen kang, lin po and chin su-cheng.

also present at the airport were ichihei sugiyama and his wife, japanese friends in peking.

Japan "Haguruma" (Gear) Theater Gives Last Performance in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Mar. 31, 1972)

the japanese "haguruma" (gear) theatre held a ceremony here this evening to mark the close of its performance tour of china. the full-length modern drama "raging waves" was staged and warmly applauded.

among those attending the closing ceremony and performance were leading members of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army, the p.l.a. kwangtung provincial command and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, including ting sheng, kung shih-chyan, chen yu, wang shou-tao, jen szu-chung, chao tzu-yang, huang jung-hai, lin li-ming, liang chin-tang, chang ching-yao, liu chun-yi, chiao lin-yi and huang yeh, and liu hsi-lin, deputy secretary general of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

wang shou-tao, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and natsuko fujikawa, leader of the "haguruma" theatre, spoke at the ceremony.

in his speech wang shou-tao pointed out, the friendly visits and performances in various parts of china by the comrades-in-arms of the japanese "haguruma" theatre have enhanced the militant friendship and revolutionary unity between the peoples and literary and art workers of china and japan. he said, the japanese comrades-in-arms have set us a fine example with their militant style of conscientiousness and hard struggle and assiduous study which they have displayed throughout their tour of china. "we will always unite, struggle and win victory together with the japanese people and the japanese revolutionary literary and art workers in the struggle against our common enemy," he declared.

in her speech natsuko fujikawa spoke highly of the achievements made by the chinese people under the leadership of the communist party of china and the great leader chairman mao. she praised the militant friendship the japanese and chinese people have cemented in the struggle against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries. she stressed: "the u.s. and japanese reactionaries are doomed to failure whereas the united strength of the japanese and chinese people is sure to win."

natsuko fujikawa said, we will bring back to japan the fruitful results of our visit to china and plunge ourselves into new struggles and do our best to play our part as a gear in the japanese revolution.

prior to the performance, comrade ting sheng met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with leader natsuko fujikawa, deputy leader yoshihisa higasa, staff member naoji iwata, secretary general yoshiaki fujii and principal artistes of the theatre. amidst the song of "the people throughout the world are sure to win" after the performance, comrade ting sheng and others mounted the stage and warmly shook hands with the artistes to congratulate them on their successful performance tour of china.

during their stay in kwangchow, the japanese comrades-in-arms visited the site of the national institute of peasant movement founded by chairman mao in his early years. the memorial centre for the martyrs of kwangchow uprising, a school for deaf-mutes and a people's commune and saw a theatrical performance presented by literary and art workers in kwangtung.

Japan-China Friendship Exhibition Opens in Kobe

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 1, 1972)

the kobe japan-china friendship exhibition opened ceremoniously yesterday in kobe city, hyogo prefecture, to the warm welcome of the japanese people, according to a tokyo report.

the exhibition is sponsored by the executive committee for the kobe japan-china friendship exhibition, which comprises the hyogo prefectural council for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations, the hyogo prefectural headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) and the kobe chapter of the japanese association for the promotion of international trade. preparations for the exhibition have drawn vigorous support from the hyogo prefectural committee of the japanese communist party (left), the hyogo prefectural headquarters of the japanese socialist party, the hyogo prefectural headquarters of the komei party, the union of hyogo branches of the democratic socialist party, the hyogo prefectural council of the general council of trade unions of japan, the hyogo federation of the japanese confederation of labour, the hyogo prefectural federation of women, the hyogo prefectural headquarters of the japan women's congress, the hyogo prefectural association of the democratic women's club, the kobe trading association and people of all circles in 22 cities in hyogo prefecture.

the exhibition is scheduled to remain open for ten days. the exhibits include many photographs depicting china's achievements in the democratic revolution, socialist revolution and socialist construction. rich and variegated chinese products are also on display.

over 300 japanese friends attended the opening ceremony.

MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Hails Cambodian People's Victories

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 1, 1972)

the "voice of malayan revolution" in a commentary today warmly congratulates the cambodian people on the great victories they have scored in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

two years ago, the commentary says, the cambodian people firmly took up arms against u.s. imperialist invasion and started the great struggle for national salvation. the national united front of cambodia and the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces which were born amidst the flames of war have the support of the entire cambodian people. the patriotic armed forces and people of cambodia have won brilliant victories in their heroic fight in the past two years.

the situation in cambodia's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is excellent.

the commentary says: "u.s. imperialism and its lackey, the lon nol clique, have landed in a growing predicament and deepening crisis under the heavy blows of the patriotic armed forces and people of cambodia, and are inevitably doomed. but they are struggling desperately. they have stepped up their 'khmerization' of the war plan and introduced large numbers of saigon puppet troops into cambodia to retrieve their failure."

the commentary says in conclusion: "these schemes of the enemy will never succeed. we are deeply convinced that the cambodian people will certainly defeat u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and win final victory by persisting in the fight in close coordination with the peoples of viet nam and laos."

CHINA AND MALTA

Maltese Government Delegation Led by Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff Arrives in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Apr. 1, 1972)

a maltese government delegation led by prime minister dominic mintoff arrived in shanghai by air today on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

the delegation is scheduled to leave for peking by special plane tomorrow.

on their arrival, prime minister mintoff and the other distinguished maltese guests were given a warm welcome at the shanghai airport by wang hung-wen, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and political commissar of the shanghai garrison of the chinese people's liberation army; wang shao-yung, vice-chairman, and chin tsu-min, feng kuo-chu and huang tao, standing committee members, of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; and more than 2,000 people.

wang tung, deputy director of the west european, american and australasian affairs department of the foreign ministry who had come specially from peking to shanghai to meet the distinguished maltese guests, was present.

also present on the occasion was joseph forace, member of the maltese government delegation who had arrived in shanghai earlier.

the shanghai airport today flew the national flags of malta and china. there were huge streamers inscribed with slogans of welcome in front of the airport building. prime minister mintoff and the other distinguished maltese guests stepped down from the plane amid the beating of drums and gongs. filled with friendly feelings for the maltese people, the welcomers waved bouquets and multi-colour streamers and shouted: "a warm welcome to prime minister mintoff exclamation" "firm support for the maltese government and people in their just struggle for safeguarding state sovereignty and national independence exclamation" "long live the friendship between the people of china and malta exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation" prime minister mintoff time and again waved in acknowledgement.

. vice-chairman wang hung-wen gave a dinner this evening in honour of prime minister mintoff and all members of the maltese government delegation he is leading.

Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff Arrives in Peking at Head of Maltese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 2, 1972)

the government delegation of malta led by prime minister dominic mintoff arrived here from shanghai by special plane this afternoon for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government. imbued with friendly feelings for the maltese people, tens of thousands of people gathered at the airport, tienanmen square and near the guest house to give the distinguished maltese guests a warm welcome.

among those welcoming the delegation at the airport were premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li hsien-nien, and li teh-sheng, director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, chi peng-fei, foreign minister, and wu teh, acting chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, was present.

a grand welcome ceremony was held at peking airport which flew the national flags of malta and china. the band played the national anthems of malta and china. prime minister dominic mintoff, accompanied by premier chou en-lai, reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army, militiamen and red guards. prime minister mintoff and the delegation he is leading were given a welcome by the people along the route as they drove to the guest house.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present at the airport.

Hundred Thousand Peking People Welcome Maltese Government Delegation Led by Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 2, 1972)

with friendly feelings for the people of malta, one hundred thousand people of the chinese capital today gave a warm welcome to prime minister dominic mintoff and the maltese government delegation he is leading. they expressed firm support for the maltese government and people in their just struggle for safeguarding state sovereignty and national independence.

the members of the delegation are: lorry sant, minister of public building and works; dr. edgar mizzi, crown advocate general; joseph forace, maltese high commissioner in australia; and joe camilleri, private secretary to the prime minister and secretary to the cabinet.

chou en-lai, premier, and li hsien-nien, vice-premier, of the state council; li teh-sheng, director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; chi peng-fei, foreign minister; and wu teh, acting chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, were among those present at the airport to welcome the distinguished maltese guests.

present was sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

the national flags of china and malta and multi-coloured banners fluttered over peking airport and the main thoroughfares, and streamers of welcome trailed from tall buildings today. everywhere there were expressions of friendship between the people of china and malta. people expressed the view that shortly after the two countries officially established diplomatic relations on january 31, the friendly visit of prime minister mintoff at the head of the maltese government delegation upon the invitation of the chinese government would certainly promote the continuous growth of friendly relations between china and malta and of the friendship between the two peoples. we will firmly stand by the maltese people and fight together with them in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, they added.

as prime minister mintoff and the other distinguished maltese guests stepped down from the plane at 2:30 p.m. amid the beating of drums and cymbals, the chinese leaders went over and cordially shook hands with them. a grand welcoming ceremony was held at the airport which flew the national flags of malta and china. the band played the national anthems of malta and china. accompanied by premier chou en-lai, prime minister mintoff reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese p.l.a. and militiamen and red guards. then the distinguished maltese guests walked round to meet the 5,000 welcomers at the airport. the airport was filled with jubilation and the welcomers shouted: "a warm welcome to prime minister mintoff exclamation" "a warm welcome to the maltese government delegation exclamation" "a firm

support to the maltese government and people in their just struggle to safeguard their state sovereignty and national independence exclamation" "long live the friendship between the people of china and malta exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation"

after the ceremony, the distinguished maltese guests left for the guest house in the company of the chinese leaders. when the motorcade passed through tienanmen square, over ten thousand young amateur artists danced cheerfully to the strains of music to greet the distinguished guests from afar. holding coloured bouquets, people on the reviewing stands spelled out "welcome" in chinese. the loudspeakers relayed chinese and maltese songs. workers, students, office cadres, and commanders and fighters of the chinese p.l.a. lined tienanmen square and the street leading to the guest house and waved the national flags of china and malta, bouquets and multi-coloured streamers to warmly welcome the maltese government delegation. prime minister mintoff and other distinguished maltese guests kept waving to the crowds in acknowledgement.

present at the airport were:

hsieh fu-min, chi fang and pei shih-chang, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and

leading members of chinese government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including chiao kuan-hua, li chiang, hsiao ching-kuang, peng shao-hui, chen wei-chi, han tsung-cheng, yang li-kung, kuo lu, chang kuo-chuan, lai ta-yuan, wu hung, ting hsi-lin, chen wen-chun, tung lin, chang wen-chin, han hsu, wang hsiao-yi, chang wen-cheng and chu chuan-hsien.

also present were diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

wang tung, deputy director of the west european, american and australasian affairs department of the foreign ministry who had gone specially to shanghai to meet the guests, arrived by the same plane.

upon its departure from shanghai today, the maltese government delegation was seen off by wang hung-wen, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and political commissar of the shanghai garrison of the p.l.a.; and wang shao-yung, vice-chairman, and chin tsu-min, feng kuo-chu and huang tao, standing committee members, of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee. some members of the delegation visited the shanghai industrial exhibition this morning.

Premier Chou En-lai and Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Hold Talks with Prime Minister Mintoff and Maltese Government Delegation Led by Him

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 2, 1972)

premier chou en-lai and vice-premier li hsien-nien this afternoon held talks with prime minister dominic mintoff and the maltese government delegation he is leading. the talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks were members of the maltese government delegation lorry sant, minister of public building and works; dr. edgar mizzi, crown advocate general; joseph forace, maltese high commissioner in australia; and joe camilleri, private secretary to the prime minister and secretary to the cabinet.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs; han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and leading members and staff members of departments concerned wang tung, chang wen-cheng, chu chuan-hsien, yu chun, chi chao-chu and lien cheng-pao.

Premier Chou En-lai Gives Grand Banquet Warmly Welcoming Maltese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 2, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, gave a grand banquet in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people this evening to warmly welcome dominic mintoff, prime minister of malta, and the members of the maltese government delegation he is leading lorry sant, dr. edgar mizzi, joseph forace and joe camilleri.

present at the banquet were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, li teh-sheng, director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, chi peng-fei, foreign minister, and wu teh, acting chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, attended.

the national flags of malta and china hung in the hall.

accompanied by premier chou en-lai and others, prime minister mintoff and the other distinguished maltese guests entered the hall amid warm applause from all present and music of welcome played by the band.

premier chou en-lai and prime minister mintoff made speeches at the banquet (full texts to be issued separately). the speeches were followed by the playing of the national anthems of malta and china.

the banquet was permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of china and malta. hosts and guests chatted cordially, and repeatedly toasted the further development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and constant victories in the united struggle against imperialism by the people of asia, africa, latin america and the whole world. as the banquet proceeded, the band played maltese and chinese music.

present at the banquet were:

hsieh fu-min, chi fang and pei shih-chang, standing committee members of the national people's congress; and

leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign ccuntries chiac kuan-hua, li chiang, hsiao ching-kuang, peng shao-hui, tsao li-huai, chou hsi-han, ting pen-chun, chao chieh, lan ting-hui, wu hung, lung chen-piao, li kang, chai cheng-wen, chen wei-chi, han tsung-cheng, yang li-kung, kuo lu, chang kuo-chuan, lai ta-yuan, yu pu-hsueh, ting hsi-lin, chen wen-chun, tung lin, lu ying, liu ching-tang, ting chiao, fu hao, han li-yeh, chang wen-chin, ho ying, han hsu, wang tung, chu chuan-hsien and chang wen-cheng.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 2, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech made by premier chou en-lai this evening at the banquet in honour of the government delegation of malta:

your excellency respected prime minister dominic mintoff,

distinguished guests on the government delegation of malta,

friends and comrades:

the government delegation of malta led by his excellency prime minister mintoff has come to our country for a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese government. here, i would like first of all to express, on benalf of the chinese government and people, our warm welcome to his excellency prime minister mintoff and all the other distinguished guests on the government delegation of malta and through them to extend our cordial and friendly regards to the people of malta.

the maltese people are a heroic people, who waged a long and tortuous struggle in order to win national independence and shake off foreign control. in 1964 malta formally proclaimed her independence. today, under the leadership of prime minister mintoff, the government and people of malta are exerting themselves to consolidate national independence, safeguard state sovereignty and develop a self-contained economy devoted to peace. the chinese government and people sincerely support this just struggle of the maltese government and people.

following chairman mao's teachings, the chinese government and people always maintain that all countries, big or small, should be equal. we are firmly opposed to the bullying of small nations by big ones and of weak nations by strong ones and to the power politics and hegemony practised by the superpowers. the superpowers are contending for spheres of influence everywhere in the world, from land to the seas and oceans. wherever they contend, there is no tranquility. of late, many mediterranean countries have expressed grave concern over the increasing tension created by the two superpowers contending for hegemony in the mediterranean sea. one after another, they have stated that the mediterranean should belong to the mediterranean countries. this is a cry of the people and a just demand, which we chinese people firmly support.

although china and malta are far apart, our two peoples were both subjected to prolonged imperialist aggression and oppression, and we have sympathized with and supported each other in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and both cherish the strong desire of continuously increasing our mutual understanding and strengthening our friendship. not long ago, the chinese and maltese governments decided upon the establishment of diplomatic relations on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and equality and mutual benefit. that was in full accord with the common desire of our two peoples. now his excellency prime minister mintoff has personally led a delegation to our country for a visit, providing an opportunity of direct exchange of views between the leaders of the two countries on questions of common concern to the two sides. this will surely further promote the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries. we wish his excellency prime minister mintoff success on the visit.

now, i propose a toast

to the friendship of the peoples of china and malta,

to the development of friendly relations and cooperation between china and malta,

to the victories of the people of asia, africa, latin america and the whole world in their united struggle against imperialism,

to the health of his excellency prime minister mintoff,

to the health of all the other distinguished guests on the maltese government delegation,

to the health of his excellency sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of our friends and comrades present here exclamation

Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 2, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech made by prime minister dominic mintoff at the welcoming banquet given this evening by premier chou en-lai:

mr. prime minister, ministers, ambassadors and chinese friends,

the welcome which the government and people of china have today given to my colleagues and me was as moving as it was unexpected. beyond standing fast to the promises we have made to our people before being elected to office last june, beyond refusing to give away to foreigners our right of self-determination, beyond faithfully doing our duty to our own country, we have done nothing to deserve the warm and enthusiastic applause of the heroic people of china.

if any one deserves your praise, it is certainly the workers of malta who in the past difficult months have patiently withstood all the taunts and provocations of powerful masters, who have not flinched under the threat of chaos and hunger and who have backed their leaders to the hilt in difficult and exasperating negotiations.

from them, my colleagues and i bring greetings to the leaders and workers of the people's republic of china. from our workers we bring the fullest expression of moral solidarity and friendship. for many years we have admired the struggle and the tenacity with which the people of china have waged a constant battle against foreign domination, ignorance and poverty. we have rejoiced at your successes and we have also been saddened by some of your temporary failures. like you, we have wanted with all our hearts peace in vietnam and the end of colonialism throughout the world.

it will be wrong for us to try to win your friendship by false pretences. the whole world knows that the new government of malta is not communist. there are however many things in common between our two countries which more than make up for the differences in geographical and historical background and ideology. the people of malta are just now finding their independence, after many hundreds of years in the service of foreign dominators,

after participating in many wars out of which my people won only tears, blood and hunger. the people of malta, like the people of china, have known at first hand and only recently the bitter humiliations of colonialism and long years of life without dignity.

the people of malta have also in common with the people of china a background of many centuries of civilisation and strong attachment to their land. although our country is small and our population perhaps the tiniest in the world, we have always had our own language, our own traditions and our own way of life. with the people of china we also have in common a strong determination to work for peace in the world, to eliminate all the causes which lead to the domination of one country by another, and to establish in our respective countries a social system which prevents the strong from exploiting the weak.

at long last, the people of malta have been able to fulfil some of their aspirations. with the agreement which we have signed with britain last sunday, the people of malta have brought to an end an era where foreign dominators could capriciously and for gain make use of our island-fortress for warlike purposes.

by the new agreement, we have gained the most important assurance that the british base in malta will not, under any circumstances, be used against any arab state. we have also gained the right to have and enjoy economic and trade relations with any country of the world and to establish all the cultural and the diplomatic ties which we believe to be in the interests of our people.

that this is not an empty boast is being evidenced by our presence in peking today and the official talks we shall be having with the leaders of the people's republic of china on economic and trade relations between our two countries. in coming here we have not broken any of the pledges which we have made last sunday in london.

indeed, so long as britain fulfils her obligations, malta will honourably stand by the spirit and letter of her undertakings. but we must not forget the chief amongst these moral pledges is the undertaking given to all friendly nations that malta in the next seven years will strive to change its economy so that at the end of this period it will not be necessary for her people to live out of the earnings of a foreign military base.

with the agreement which we have made with britain, we have established our moral right to choose for our island the international role which brings her the biggest benefit and which earns her the friendship and support of all her neighbours.

whilst in the past foreign dominators have turned our island into the most savage and blood thirsty base for waging war, today the people of malta, supported by the moral and material solidarity of the people of the libyan arab republic, are consciously constructing a new malta as a centre of peace and one from which a new campaign will be launched for a free mediterranean controlled only by the mediterranean peoples.

we have no illusions. we live in one of the most delicate and most difficult regions of the world where for many years now, the super powers have been contending

for supremacy. we live in a mediterranean sea which has been successfully split north and south, where a war between arabs and israelis has unscrupulously been exploited for shameful political ends.

as this smallest nation in the world, unarmed and almost bankrupt, we know what little chance we have when we measure our own material strength against the might of the giants who criss-cross along the mediterranean sea in their mighty fleets. but we also know that many nations of this world are now realising how futile it is for big powers to try to impose their will upon the free peoples of smaller nations.

fortunately, not all the big countries of today want to engage in the old colonialist power game. china is today one of the biggest and most powerful countries and yet china has repeatedly given evidence of wanting to establish an international system in which it will be impossible for one nation to subjugate another economically, politically or ideologically. this is why only a few days after signing the agreement in london, an agreement which for our country has meant a tremendous advance over the humiliating terms accepted by our so called nationalist opposition in 1964, an agreement which would have had some of its less palatable aspects eliminated if some of the more directly involved nations had given less lip-service and more material support, this is why i repeat, only a few days after the london agreement we have hastened to accept the invitation of the government of china to visit this wonderful and heroic country and to work out together a programme of cooperation which would assist malta to reach as quickly as possible her objective of economic independence. only thus could malta become a new strategic centre where all nations of good will can converge and coordinate their activities for peace in the mediterranean and for prosperity in the world.

our meeting tonight is not only a celebration marking the meeting together of the leaders of the two countries on opposite sides of the globe, enjoying identical moral aspirations and planning for new victories after national emancipation. it is also a meeting between the most populated country of the world and the smallest, the most potentially powerful and the weakest, in a spirit of complete friendship and absolute trust.

when the smallest nation and the largest nation can meet without preconditions, without fear of exploitation, in honour and in dignity, as we are doing here today, the occasion becomes symbolic and gives the world the hope that we can succeed in the final objective, when all nations become equal and colonialism of whatever form comes to an end.

this is why, all present here today have good reason to rejoice and to join me, in the name of the people of malta, to drink to the health and prosperity of chairman mao, premier chou en-lai, of the ministers and all the revolutionary committees of this vast republic and to all the workers of the people's republic of china. we also drink to the health of his excellency sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia and to the health of the heads of all the diplomatic missions here present and their wives.

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial Welcomes Distinguished Guests from Malta

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 2, 1972)

the "people's daily" today carries an editorial entitled "welcome to distinguished guests from malta", welcoming the friendly visit to china of the maltese government delegation led by prime minister dom mintoff. the editorial reads:

the maltese government delegation headed by prime minister dom mintoff is due to arrive in peking today on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government. this is another great event in the annals of sino-maltese relations following the formal establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries not long ago. we chinese people warmly welcome the distinguished guests from malta.

the chinese and maltese peoples have similar historical experiences of long sufferings from imperialist aggression and oppression; they have sympathized with and supported each other in the joint struggle against imperialism and colonialism. there exists profound friendship between the two peoples.

the maltese people waged a protracted, unremitting struggle against imperialism and colonialism in striving for national independence. since malta achieved independence in 1964, the maltese people have persevered in a struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty. since prime minister mintoff came into office last june, further measures have been taken to safeguard national independence and sovereignty and develop a self-contained peaceful economy. the chinese government and people sympathize with and stand by the maltese people in their just struggle.

the present international situation is excellent. countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution, this has become an irresistible trend of history. a great number of medium and small nations have risen to oppose the power politics and hegemony of big nations bullying the small and strong nations bullying the weak, to oppose the one or two superpowers' practice of subjecting others to their aggression, subversion, control, interference and bullying, and to oppose their schemes to seize and divide spheres of influence. tension has been aggravated in the middle east and the mediterranean areas as a result of the scramble between the superpowers. the people of many mediterranean countries have expressed their strong desire to make the mediterranean a sea of the mediterranean countries. the chinese people support this just stand.

despite the great distance that separates china from malta, the friendship between the two peoples has been growing steadily. we are convinced that the current visit of the government delegation led by prime minister mintoff will certainly contribute to the further enhancement of the friendship between the two peoples and to the development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countres.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Premier Kim Il Sung's Message of Condolence Over Death of Comrade Hsieh Fu-chih

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 1, 1972)

comrade kim il sung, premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea, yesterday sent a message to comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing profound condolences on the passing away of comrade hsieh fu-chih. the message reads:

comrade chou en-lai
premier of the state council
people's republic of china

peking

upon hearing the sad news that comrade hsieh fu-chih, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, member of the communist party of china, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china and minister of public security, passed away at the end of a protracted disease, i express profound condolences to you and, through you, to the bereaved family of the deceased.

kim il sung
premier of the cabinet
democratic people's republic
of korea

pyongyang, march 31, 1972

Comrades Keng Piao, Peng Shao-hui Fete DPRK Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 1, 1972)

keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and peng shao-hui, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, this evening gave a banquet in honour of all the members of the delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea headed by li min su, member of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and director of a department of the party central committee.

the delegation arrived here on its way home after visiting laos at the invitation of the lao patriotic front.

among the guests at the banquet were hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china, and senior colonel jang rae hyen, military attache, and choi bong chol, first secretary, of the korean embassy in peking.

at the banquet, which was filled with a warm atmosphere, keng piao and li min su proposed toasts to the constant growth and consolidation of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the two parties, the two countries and the two peoples of china and korea.

present at the banquet were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including shen chien, tsao ke-chiang, mao pao-chung, tien shu-chien and yang chun-cheng.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Premier Pham Van Dong Sends Message of Condolence on Comrade Hsieh Fu-chih's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 1, 1972)

comrade pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, sent a message on march 30 to comrade chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing profound condolences on the passing away of comrade hsien fu-chih. the message reads:

comrade chou en-lai
member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking

we are deeply shocked by the news of the passing away of comrade hsien fu-chih, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, vice-premier of the state council and minister of public security of the people's republic of china, an outstanding son of the chinese people. on behalf of the vietnamese people, the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and in my own name, i wish to extend to you and through you to the chinese people, the central committee of the communist party of china,

the state council of the people's republic of china and the bereft family of comrade hsieh fu-chih our profound condolences.

pham van dong
member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party,
premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam

hanoi, march 30, 1972

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Wang Kuo-chuan Meets New Zealand Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 1, 1972)

wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this morning with the visiting group of new zealand-china society members with jack ewen as leader and mrs. eileen egglestone as deputy leader.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including yueh tai-neng and hsi chen-huan.

the guests arrived in peking on march 27. during their stay in peking, they visited a people's commune, a university and a unit of the chinese people's liberation army and saw places of historical interest. they were guests of honour at a banquet given by the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

the new zealand friends left here by train this afternoon on a visit to changsha and shaoshan in hunan province before leaving for home. they had visited kwangchow, shanghai, suchou and wuhsi before they came to peking.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Chinese Minister Chi Peng-fei Continues Talks with Delegation of Palestine Liberation Organization

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 1, 1972)

chinese minister of foreign affairs chi peng-fei today continued to hold talks with abu nidal, leader, and abu dawod, member, of the delegation of the palestine liberation organization, in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

munier ibrahim hammoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, took part in the talks.

taking part in the talks were also leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned ho ying, chou chuen, lin ai-li, chang chen, wan yung-hsiang and yuan tien-wei.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Comrades N. Ceausescu, I.G. Maurer Send Message of Condolence on Comrade Hsieh Fu-chih's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 1, 1972)

comrade nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the state council of the socialist republic of romania, and comrade ion gheorghe maurer, chairman of the council of ministers of the socialist republic of romania, sent a message yesterday to comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing profound condolences on the passing away of comrade hsieh fu-chih. the message reads:

comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china,

comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

we have learned with deep sorrow of the death of comrade hsieh fu-chih, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, first secretary of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee and outstanding fighter of the communist party of china.

on behalf of the central committee of the romanian communist party, the state council of the socialist republic of romania, the council of ministers and on our own behalf, we express to you profound condolences on this great loss and request you to convey our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family.

nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the state council of the socialist republic of romania

ion gheorghe maurer, chairman of the council of ministers of the socialist republic of romania

Chinese Government Civil Aviation Delegation Arrives in Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Mar. 31, 1972)

a chinese government civil aviation delegation led by ma jen-hui, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, arrived here today on a friendly visit to romania at the invitation of the romanian government.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were laurian medvedovici, vice-minister of transportation and telecommunications and chairman of the council of civil aviation of romania, ioan stoian and ion tiu, vice-chairmen of the council, dragomir popescu, director of the economic department of the council, dumitru balaur, general director of the "bucuresti-otopeni" international airport, and representatives of the foreign ministry of romania.

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, and peng jun-min, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy and member of the delegation, were also present.

CHINA AND RWANDA

Chou En-lai, Chi Peng-fei, Sha Feng Meet Government Delegation of Rwanda

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 1, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs, and sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry, today met and had a friendly conversation with pierre damien nkezabera, minister of agriculture and livestock, and all members of the government delegation of the republic of rwanda he is leading.

the members of the delegation present were lucien nibaseke, deputy to the national assembly; francois ngarukiyintwali, director general of political affairs of the ministry of international cooperation; rehabia banguka, charge d'affaires of the republic of rwanda in tanzania; and joseph munyankindi, director general of the office of industrial crops.

also present were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned hao chung-shih, ho ying, chang shu, hsi yen-sheng, lu hsueh-chien, chu chi-chen, kao chien-chung, chi tsung-hua, mu wen, tien yi-min, chao pao-chen and lien cheng-pao.

Government Delegation of Republic of Rwanda Leaves Peking to Visit Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 2, 1972)

the government delegation of the republic of rwanda led by pierre damien nkezabera, minister of agriculture and livestock, left here by special plane this morning on a trip to nanking and shanghai in the company of sha feng, chinese minister of agriculture and forestry, and chang shu, deputy director of the west asian and african affairs department of the foreign ministry.

the delegation was given a warm send-off at the airport by chi peng-fei, foreign minister, hsieh fu-min and hu yu-chih, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and leading members of departments concerned, including ting hsi-lin, hao chung-shih, ho ying, wang hai-jung, hsiang chien, hsi yeh-sheng, lu hsueh-chien and hsing jen-hsien. more than 3,000 revolutionary people were at the airport to see the guests off.

diplomatic envoys to china of african countries were present.

peking airport flew the national flags of the republic of rwanda and china and was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and rwanda. people waved flowers and streamers to give the distinguished guests a warm send-off. as pierre

damien nkezabera and other guests, accompanied by chi peng-fei, bid farewell to the crowds, the latter beat drums and gongs, sang and danced and shouted slogans voicing firm support to the people of rwanda in their just struggle against imperialism and colonialism, and firm support to the just struggle of the people of asia, africa, latin america and the rest of the world.

accompanied by sha feng, the distinguished guests visited the peking hunghsing china-korea friendship people's commune on march 31 and were given a warm welcome by the commune members. they toured the great wall and the ming tombs yesterday.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Photo Exhibition on China's Achievements Opens in Somalia

(NCNA-English Mogadishu, Apr. 1, 1972)

a photo exhibition on china's achievements in socialist construction opened here yesterday evening.

osman mohamed ghelle, member of the somali supreme revolutionary council (s.r.c.) and mayor of mogadishu, cut the ribbon to open the exhibition. osman mohamed ghelle and fan tso-kai, chinese ambassador to somalia, spoke at the opening ceremony.

present at the ceremony were also ali mattan hasci, s.r.c. member and member of the advisory board for the presidency of the s.r.c.; mohamed sheikh osman, s.r.c. member and secretary of state for public works; mohamed ali shirreh, s.r.c. member; musa rabille god, s.r.c. member and secretary of state for labour and sports; omar arteh ghalib, secretary of state for foreign affairs; mohamed burraleh, secretary of state for mining and water resources; mohamed yusuf weirah, secretary of state for finance and abdulaziz nur hersi, secretary of state for transport, as well as diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to somalia.

after the opening ceremony, chinese films on historical relics unearthed in china during the great proletarian cultural revolution and on china's acupunctural anaesthesia were shown. the films were warmly received.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Message of Condolence from President Nguyen Huu Tho and President Huynh Tan Phat on Death of Comrade Hsieh Fu-chih

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 1, 1972)

president nguyen huu tho of the presidium of the south viet nam national front for liberation central committee and president huynh tan phat of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam sent a message yesterday to chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the communist party of china and premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing deep grief over the death of comrade hsieh fu-chih. the message reads:

his excellency chou en-lai,
member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

peking

we are deeply grieved on learning of the death of his excellency hsieh fu-chih, political bureau member of the chinese communist party central committee, vice-premier of the state council of the p.r.c. and minister of public security.

his death is a great loss to the people, communist party and government of china, which are bereft of a fine leading cadre. the people and the national front for liberation of south viet nam have lost a close companion-in-arms.

on behalf of the people and the n.f.l. of south viet nam and in our own name, we wish to convey to you and through you to the central committee of the communist party, the government and people of china and his excellency hsieh fu-chih's family our deep condolences.

nguyen huu tho

president of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation

huynh tan phat

president of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam

south viet nam

march 31, 1972

CHINA AND SUDAN

Photo Exhibition on China's Achievements in Socialist Construction Closes in Khartoum

(NCNA-English Khartoum, Mar. 31, 1972)

the photo exhibition on china's achievements in socialist construction closed here yesterday evening.

the exhibition was jointly sponsored by the ministry of information and culture of the sudan and the chinese embassy here.

the exhibition has received more than 1,000 visitors since it opened on march 25. 170-odd entries in the visitors' book praised in glowing terms the achievements of the chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao and vividly reflected the sudanese people's profound friendship for the chinese people.

a sudanese friend wrote: "i extend my heartfelt greetings to the chinese people for their great achievements scored in so short a period of time. this fully demonstrates the correctness and wisdom of the leadership of chairman mao. i wish the chinese people still greater successes in revolution."

another entry said: "this exhibition shows that the great chinese people have broken the blockade imposed by america and the soviet union and have emerged a powerful force striving for peace and progress in the whole world."

a member of a military band wrote: "as a sudanese i feel proud and honoured to have the great chinese people as our friend and brother."

many visitors praised the daily growing friendship between the sudanese and chinese peoples. among the entries were: "may the friendship between the sudanese and chinese people last forever exclamation" and "long live the friendship between the sudan and china exclamation"

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Peking Ceremony Welcomes Swedish Table Tennis Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 31, 1972)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission held a ceremony at the capital indoor stadium here this evening to welcome the swedish table tennis team (b) which is on a friendly visit to china. after the ceremony, the swedish team and a chinese table tennis team had friendly matches.

attending the ceremony and watching the matches were:

allan eriksson, leader of the swedish team and vice-president of the swedish table tennis association; borje bergqvist, member and captain of the swedish team; the members of the swedish government delegation led by kjell-olof feldt, minister of commerce; the members of the swedish industrial management delegation headed by kurt-allan belfrage, chairman of the general export association of sweden; arne bjornberg, swedish ambassador to china, and his wife, and officials of the swedish embassy in peking; and

wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china; pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade; and leading members of organizations concerned, including yu pu-hsueh, chen teh-ho, li yung-ting, li ching-chuan, chao cheng-hung, sung chung, yang yang, chen ta-yuan, wei ming, jen chao and tsou po-hsien.

prior to the ceremony, wang meng, pai hsiang-kuo and others met with allan eriksson. present at the meeting were kjell-olof feldt and his wife, kurt-allan belfrage and his wife, and arne bjornberg and his wife. the hosts and guests had a friendly conversation.

the national flags of china and sweden hung in the competition hall. there were also streamers inscribed with "a warm welcome to the swedish table tennis team exclamation" "long live the friendship between the peoples and the sportsmen of china and sweden exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation"

at 7:30 this evening the table tennis players of the two countries filed into the playing arena amid vigorous music. then the band struck up the national anthems of sweden and china. when the players of the two countries exchanged team pennons and gifts, the spectators enthusiastically clapped their hands to show their warm welcome to the swedish friends from scandinavia.

a friendly men's team match then took place. the swedish team fielded tommy andersson, kent nilsson and kjell hellstrom to meet chinese players hsu shao-fa, yu yi-tse and lu chu-fang. after the team match, the chinese and swedish players paired with each other to give a performance of men's doubles. the 18,000 spectators time and again warmly applauded the fine sportsmanship and polished skill displayed by the players of the two countries.

after the friendly matches, the swedish team leader allan eriksson, minister kjell-olof feldt, chairman kurt-allan belfrage, and the swedish ambassador arne bjornberg, accompanied by minister wang meng and minister pai hsiang-kuo, stepped down from the rostrum, shook hands with the players and had photographs taken together with them.

CHINA AND UN

Secretary General of UN Conference on Trade and Development Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 1, 1972)

manuel perez-guerrero, secretary general of the united nations conference on trade and development, and his assistant moses adebanjo, deputy director on the trade and development board of the u.n.c.t.d., left peking by air today after a friendly visit to china.

they were seen off at the airport by chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including pi chi-lung, liu chi-tsai and chang tsung-an.

CHINA AND US

Chiao Kuan-hua and Wang Kuo-chuan Fete Mrs. Snow

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 31, 1972)

chiao kuan-hua, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, and wang kuo-chuan, a leading memoer of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, this evening gave a dinner in honour of mrs. lois wheeler snow, widow of the late mr. edgar snow, and kashin wheeler and christopher snow for their visit to china.

present were leading members of departments concerned chang wen-chin, tang ming-chao, wang hai-jung, kung pu-sheng, chang ying, chang hsi-hsien and others.

during the dinner hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation.

Kuo Mo-jo Meets with American Professor

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 31, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the academy of sciences of china, and his wife yu li-chun, this evening met with leften stavrianos, history professor of the northwestern university in the united states, and his wife. they had a friendly conversation.

present at the meeting were leading members of chinese organizations concerned yueh tai-heng and hsi chen-huan.

the american professor and his wife toured wuhan, chengchow, and linhsien county in honan province after their arrival in china on march 15. they came to peking on march 23.

Well-Known US Singer Peter Seeger Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 1, 1972)

peter seeger, a well-known singer of the united states, and his wife and daughter left here by air today for a visit to south china before leaving for home. they came to china for a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

the american friends arrived in peking on march 25. during their stay here, they visited factories, a people's commune and a school. they had a get-together with musical workers in the chinese capital.

END

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